IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

No: 56,081.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE OFFICES OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
11th Oct.	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10002
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA...	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA.....	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10002
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA...	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	404 or 495		891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 525		940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay, Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ...	29th Nov.
Olympia ..	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia ..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ...	13th Mar.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	25th Mar.
*Circassia .	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	7th April.
Scindia.....	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	21st April.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	1st May.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley...	23rd May

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES;

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and b k from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Donaldson Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route viz.
Lhasa ...	2,184	Mon. 13th Oct.	11 a.m.	* P.D.&C.M
Dumra...	1,695	Thurs. 16th Oct.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Linga ...	2,185	Friday 17th Oct.	1 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 16th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomorah

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons on Tuesday the 14th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305 Thursday	16th Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	30th ,,
†Purnea	3306 ,,	13th Nov.
*Pentakota	3419 ,,	27th ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Neol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
10th October, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Dumbea	5685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct.
Ville de la Ciotat.	6385	Lafont	19th Nov.
Nera	5685	Lassince	17th Dec.
Sydney	4140	Leveque	14th Jan.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Firenze	....	G. Merlo	14th Oct.
A Steamer	6000	.....	18thNov.
....	6000	.....	16th Dec. 1914.
....	6000	.....	13th Jan.
....	6000	.....	10th Feb.
....	6000	.....	10th Mar.
....	6000	.....	7th April
....	6000	.....	5th May
....	6000	.....	2nd June
....	6000	.....	30th ,,

RATES TO ITALY INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket. ..	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years.	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 600, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Praesident	3310	Schutt	19th Oct. 1913.
*Konig	4900	Col zan	4th Nov. 1913.
Markgraf	3680	Schapp	19th Nov. 1913.
Praesident	3310	Schutt	4th Dec. 1913.

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin Screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 7th October, 1913.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tiihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,,	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco,
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong,	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....		£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL		£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....		£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS		£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE .....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up)	,,	25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)...	,,	36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....		£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL		£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND		£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

58, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cocbin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakura
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Nuwara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL		£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL		£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL		£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS		£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS		£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

STURDY SPECIMENS

of BRITISH-MADE SILVER WARE, which represents a class of Plate quite distinct to the Featherweight manufactures offered at temptingly low prices. We do not ignore this latter class of goods, and those of our customers, who may require silver articles of an intermediate quality, i. e., something between the "STURDY" and the absolute "Featherweight," will find a replete stock always on view in our Show-rooms.

For connoisseurs of Silver Plate and those who place quality as a first and essential consideration, we make a very special feature of fine solid silver goods, which we sell with the confident assurance that they will do us lasting credit.

It is to *this* class of the Silver Art to which we particularly desire to draw the attention of our *clientele*.

CHRISTENING GIFTS, CIGARETTE BOXES.
CIGARETTE CASES, PRIZE CUPS & BOWLS,
SWEETS DISHES, TABLE VASES,
TEA SETS, TOILET SETS &c., &c.

Importers and Manufacturers of High Class Plate.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle...	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,,	,, ...	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, ...	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,,	,, ...	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles...		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND FANCY CRACKERS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS JUST UNPACKED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

IT is notified for the information of the public that from the 10th idem TWO UP and TWO DOWN TRAINS will run each day over the MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY to the following Timings :—

DOWN TRAINS.

	471. DOWN.	473. DOWN
	H. M.	H. M.
Neral	Dep. 10-15.	16-25.
Matheran	Arr. 12 15.	18-25.

UP TRAINS.

	470 Up. On Monday	470 Up. On Tuesdays to Sundays inclusive.	472 Up Daily.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Matheran	Dep. 7-25.	7 45.	13-45.
Neral	Arr. 8-57.	9-17.	15 17.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Victoria Terminus,
Dated, 8th October, 1913.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay this month for TWENTY-TWO APPOINTMENTS as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the signalling Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 and must have passed the VII standard of a European School, or the VI of an English Teaching School, and will be examined in dictation only. The date and place of examination will be notified later to each applicant found to be eligible. Applications, accompained by Birth and School certificates IN ORIGINAL, must be made immediately to the Post Master General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training, extending over a period of 12 months and successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.

A. C. BOARD,
For Postmaster General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay, 2nd Oct., 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 15th October, 1913, for the supply of the articles noted below, during the twelve months commencing from 1st January, 1914 :—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.
D. Stationery and Paper.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of stores, etc., tendered for with a maximum of Rs. 1,000 should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 19th September, 1913.

or WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Gem Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baris Building. Telephone No. 1988.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

MORE STARTLING THAN EVER.

THE

WONDERFUL JAPS

in an entirely

NEW PROGRAMME.

The remaining parts of

"PROTEA"

Are more dramatic even than the first. If you want to see the first part, come at 6 or 9-30 and then stay to see the whole film.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

ALL PICTURES at 8-30 Show.

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HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

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Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

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Just send your full name and address, and enclose stamps or a money order to the value of 3/-, and post it to— The Subscription Department,

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A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

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Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

PROTEA

(5,000 Feet Long Drama in 4 Parts complete)

Thousands have seen this great Film during the past week, and at the earnest request of many patrons it is to be shown for

ONE WEEK MORE

So don't miss this chance! Please note :—

HALF PRICES AS USUAL

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, dreamy blings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed play-ed out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, where soever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.

Agents for South Africa; [illegible] (All Branches). Agents for India; THE [illegible] & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or, hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A 4-CYLINDER, 7 seated, torpedo shaped, 1913 Model "DE DION" CAR with all the usual accessories complete. A FULL SIZED BILLIARD TABLE by Lazarus of Calcutta. A very SWEET-TONED GRAMAPHONE playing 16 to 18 pieces at one single winding with a choice selection of Hindustani and English records. Apply to Box No. 666, care of this Paper.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—Applicants for EMPLOYMENT, Rs. 100 p. m., minimum Box No. 430, "Bombay Gazette."

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

WANTED.

WANTED, PAYING GUESTS, for 2 large rooms with Bath Rooms and Verandahs, E. I. and F. with or without Board, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel. Apply Box 503, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FURNISHED APARTMENTS with BOARD REQUIRED at the end of October by three Europeans. Fort preferred but elsewhere will be considered. Terms must be moderate. Apply with full particulars to W. Q. F., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS OF THE GARH ESTATE.

PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided.

HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25

Apply,

JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Retail Suppliers :—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, having either died or retired, the parties interested have arranged to WIND UP THE BUSINESS of the said firm, and therefore the GOODWILL of the said business of Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, that is to say, the right to carry on the business of Auctioneers in the name, style and firm of Crawford and Co., WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the undersigned, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard at 4-30 p.m., S. T., on SATURDAY, the 11th of October, 1913.

The conditions of sale may be inspected at the said office of Messrs. Crawford and Co., at any time during business hours.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st October, 1913.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. H. The MAHARAJA
GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons free services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding genuine diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
Eyesight Specialist,
WITH 23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.

Entirely New Stock of :—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc. etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate

Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-6
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column... ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 2,781 tons, Captain W Morrison, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

The steamer Rysbergen, 2,305 tons, Captain J Berger, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Basrah, with a cargo of rice.

The steamer Kirkdale, 2,047 tons, Captain A J Gibson, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Newport, with a cargo of coal.

The Japan mail steamer Tenyo Maru, 2,968 tons, Captain K Sukawa, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam Troopship
R I M S Investigator...Comdr. C S Hickman.....Survey St
Transport Rewa .....T Kerr .....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 9.

Angus.....7320 Baker ... ...A Yule and Co
Alfeld.....3459 Nieman.....K N & Co
B Dalmeny.....2503 Gordon .....K N and Co
Clan Fraser .....2281 Morris...J Finlay and Co
Devanha .....4785 Hooke.....P and O Co
Highland Monarch...3545 Scott...W & A G&Co
Hoseineo..... 934 Fanning ..T Morrison & Co
Khosrou...2410 Hannah...Jeddah ..T M and Co
Kola .....510 Minnett .....M M and Co
Kirkdale .....3049 Gibson.....
Luzon Maru . 2968 Sukawa.....N Y Kaisha
Ogra .....3521 Fenwick .....M M and Co
Rahmani .....1872 Lewis.....T M and Co
Rysbergen.....2305 Barger.....M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Nordmark		Luning	Hamburg	15-10	W and A G and Co
C & R Sobrwarzenfels		...2443	Ketlevich		W and A G and Co
F Ariosto		4313	Booth	Karachi	11-10 J F and Co
G Rahmani		1873	Lewis	Jeddah	7-10 T M & Co
H Dargai		2279	Donoran	Hull	11-10 W and A G and Co
K Sayo Maru		2503	Maki	Abdan	12-10 N Y Kaisha
M B3 Maru		3398	Tozawa	Kobe	10-10 N Y Kaisha
N Evandale		2468	Adam		17-10 J Finlay & Co
O Clan Macleod		1775	Phillips		8-10 J Finlay & Co
P Watchfels		3627	Huper		20-10 W and A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Umona		2388	Forrest	Port Said	11-10 W & A G & Co
2 Scindia		3258	Kelso	Liverpool	W and A G and Co
3 Istrar		2979	Jacob	Dunkirk	13-1 K N and Co
4 Aleppo		2536	Jones	Karachi	N F J F and Co
5 Islami		1604	Hughes	Jeddah	10-10 T M & Co
6 Baron Innerdale		2140	Webster		N F J Finlay and Co
7 Volumnia		3543	Plough		F M & Co
8 Itonus		3401	Pigot	Jeddah	10-10 M M & Co
9 Habsburg		2395	Seberich	Trieste	16-10 A L S N Co
10&11 Chakrata		8641	Smith		M M and Co
12 & 13 Persia		4154	Bradshaw		P and O Co
16 Mansuri		2043	Jose	Jeddah	11-1 T M and Co

H W V D

Linga			951	Manley	Karachi 10-10 M M & Co
Saraswati			443	Ebram	Bo S N Co
Satrunji			347	Hossein	Bo S N Co

M W O D

Sardar			1286	Weeks	Jeddah 20 10

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
8	Clan Fraser	Morris	Mauritius S 27
	Rysbergen	Berger	Bassein S 27
9	Kirkdale	Gibson	NewPort Ag 30
	Luzon Maru	Sukawa	Kobe Ag 25

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Oct.
8	Dwarka	Moxon	Bussrah
	Talyabi	Kass	Mauritius

The steamer Luzon Maru, began to load on Thursday for Kobe etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of October 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane, left Liverpool on the afternoon of the Oct 8

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall, homeward bound left Port Said on the morning of the 7th instant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCT. 9.

Steamer Clan Fraser from Mauritius, Agents James Finlay and Co: 63147 bags sugar.

Steamer Luzon Maru, from Kobe, Agents N Y Kaisha: 1100 cases cassia, 1 case jewellery, 926 bags sago, 100 bags boiled rice, 241 bundles rattan, 51 bags wheat, 45 bags nutmegs, 25 bags pepper, 94 cases tea, 550 pieces wood sleepers, 2871 pieces wood planks, 87 packages striped cotton cloth.

Steamer Rjabergen, from Bassein, Agents M M and Co: 78047 bags rice.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th October, 1913.

986. Parades—Detail of Company Parades:—

I. "C" Company will parade on Fridays at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

II. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p.m.

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt. Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R

NOTICE.

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, commencing at 9-30 p m programme will be published shortly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th October, 1913.

239. Gun Drill—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress:—Khaki with Caps.

The attention of Members is drawn to the alteration in dress for this parade.

238. Annual Reports—Members can obtain a copy of the Annual Report for 1912-13 at the Corps Head-Quarters Office any day except Sundays between the hours of 9 a m to 4 p m.

(8d). A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A., Offg., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 12, Hummum-street, 4 p. m.

Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 12, Hummum-street, 4-30 p.m

Olympia Picture-Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim:—The most wicked of men is he whom men avoid.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guserat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band-Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March .....Wellington .....W Zehle
Overture .....Raymond .....Thomas
Valse.....Columbine .....Gardener
Grand Selection .....Faust .....Gounod
Song (Cornet Solo) .....Rose of my Heart...H. Lohr
Selection .....The Balkan Princess.....Rubens
Patrol .....Siamese .....Lincke

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day.

FIRST AID NURSING BROTHERHOOD.—A public lecture on "Human Anatomy and Physiology" will be delivered by Mr. Darasha N. Marker, Honry. Secretary and Superintendent of the above Brotherhood, at the premises of the Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Opp. Bhatia Bagh, Fort on Sunday at 5 p. m. Dr. W. Nunan, M. D. Ag. Honry. Secretary, Bombay Centre, St. John Ambulance Association, will preside.

REJOICINGS AT PORBANDER.—A correspondent writes:—Sheth Chatarbhuj Shivjee, a native of this place and a prominent and leading citizen and merchant of Bombay, has lately been appointed a J. P. for the town and island of Bombay. Sheth Chatarbhuj has built here at his own cost the Sanskrit Pathshala, Anathashram, the Sangam Ghat, etc. for the use of the poor without distinction of castes and creed. During the last famine when he was here he opened a cheap grain shop for the poor and after his going to Bombay he started a Famine Relief Fund with the assistance of the late Sheth Dharamsey Morarjee Gouldas, himself contributing a large donation. The fact, that he alone was chosen, to settle the dispute between the Mohamedans and the sailors of this place, by leaders of both communities is sufficient testimony of his popularity and feelings for the poor people. High officials and the people rejoiced at the honour done him and thanked the benign Government for their selection.

TEMPORARY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MAIDAN.

A Press Note issued by the Judicial Department yesterday runs as follows:—

Government are aware that anxiety is felt by numerous persons in Bombay lest a portion of the Maidan should be utilized for the erection of a temporary structure for the Court of Small Causes. They are also informed that a requisition to the Sheriff of Bombay has been signed for a public meeting to be convened to discuss the question.

Government, therefore, think it well to make known that they have no intention of ordering the building of a temporary structure on the Maidan for the Court in question if any reasonable alternative to that course is possible. Certain alternatives are at present under examination.

A PILGRIM'S SUICIDE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body a Pathan pilgrim named Abdulla Haji who died on Tuesday evening at the Sir J. J. Hospital. It appears the man who is about fifty years old, was a native of Bokhara and had come to Bombay on his way to Mecca. The pilgrim was noticed going into a vacant hut in the compound of the house of Mr. Vinayek Dhotre, at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, and shut himself in it. A servant of Mr. Dhotre who noticed the accused suspected that he was an undesirable man and fastening the door from outside gave information to the police. Inspector De Burg went to the place and opened the door. A horrid scene awaited him there. The man was lying in a pool of blood, his throat being cut, and a blood stained razor was lying by his side. The man said something incoherently but was not understood. He was conveyed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his wound.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

H. M. S. "Queen Mary," the largest battle cruiser, and the twenty-fifth British Dreadnought, was brought up to full strength at Portsmouth for service with the First Battle Squadron.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

DOWN From Bombay.	STATIONS.	UP to Bombay.
H. M.		H. M.
17-15...Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr. 12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad	Dep. 7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal	„ 21-16
11- 4... „	Bina	„ 18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi	„ 15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior	„ 13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment	„ 11-14
18-41... „	Muttra	„ 10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi	„ 8- 0
21-30...Dep.	Ghaziabad	Arr. 7-35
22- 9... „	Ghaziabad	Dep. 7- 5
23-10... „	Meerut Cantt.	„ 5-59
1-24... „	Saharanpur	„ 3 58
3- 0... „	Ambala Cantonment	„ 2-11
5-18... „	Ludhiana	„ 23-44
6-24... „	Jullandur	„ 22-37
8- 4... „	Amritsar	„ 21- 1
9-33... „	Lahore	„ 20- 0
16- 5... „	Rawalpindi	„ 13-32
20-13...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	„ 8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30.....Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40.....Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0.....Dep.		Arr.	15-20
16-20.....Dep.	Ozai	Dep.	13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore ...	„	11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow.....	„	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll, GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. Shridhar Narayan Sathaye, on relief to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, pending further orders.

Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge, Broach, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 5th October, or subsequent date.

Mr. H. Fleming, Mamlatdar, taluka Chorasi in the district of Surat, is appointed a magistrate of the second class.

Assistant Surgeon M. L. Manghirmalani, Medical Teacher, School, Hyderabad, has been placed in medical charge of the Male and Female Training Colleges and the High School, Hyderabad, with effect from 11 June.

Mr. Mukund Vithal Kamat, Mahalkari in the district of Kanara, is appointed, a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Excise, has been allowed an extension of leave for two months.

Mr. P. B. Vachha, late Assistant Professor of English and Logic, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, was granted leave on private affairs for two months and twenty-nine days from the 3rd January to 31st March 1913, in combination with the winter vacation of 1912 (from 1st October 1912 to 2nd January 1913.)

Mr. Bangalore Krishnarav, Executive Engineer is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days with permission to affix the Christmas holidays

Mr. Manockchand Tarachand Adalja, who is to be relieved by Mr. Bangalore Krishnarav will cease to act as Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach District, with effect from the date the Christmas holidays begin.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	October	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	10	m 8	50	25	8
		9	6 a	14	3
Sat	11	m 9	23	26	0
		9	42 a	25	2
Sun	12	m 9	50	26	4
		10	13 a	26	0
Mon	13	m 10	16	26	7
		10	43 a	26	9
Tues	14	m 10	41	26	9
		11	13 a	27	5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	October	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri	10	m 1	49	19	9
		3	4 a	19	3
Sat	11	m 2	41	19	5
		3	32 a	18	6
Sun	12	m 3	22	19	0
		3	57 a	17	9
Mon	13	m 3	56	18	8
		4	22 a	17	1
Tues	14	m 4	28	18	4
		4	47 a	16	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10 (Friday)	do 6h. 31m.	do 6h. 21m.
11 (Saturday)	do 6h. 31m.	do 6h. 20m.
12 (Sunday)	do 6h. 32m.	do 6h. 19m.
13 (Monday)	do 6h. 32m.	do 6h. 18m.
14 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 33m.	do 6h. 18m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7m. 16-2m. a. m.; Full Moon, 15th 11h. 36-9m. a.m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 4h. 23-0m a.m. New Moon, 30th, 7h. 59-2m. p.m.

The Army Council has decided to erect a station for Army airships on Salisbury Plain, and a site is likely to be selected at Perham Down, near Ludgershall railway station

THE WEATHER.

DISTURBANCE IN THE NORTH DISAPPEARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The depression from the Bay crossed the Peninsula yesterday, passing into the Arabian Sea south of Bombay. It gave moderate rain in its passage.

The disturbance in the north practically disappeared. The region of unsettled weather exists over the south of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, south of Bombay, the Deccan, south Hyderabad, and the Madras-Deccan; fairly general in the North West Frontier Province; and local in Upper Burma, South East Madras, and on the North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma and Mysore.

The Diamond Island reports, one inch of rain; Yamethin, three-quarters; Parachinar and Drosh, a-quarter; Marmagoa, four; Karwar, two; Calicut, three; Mangalore and Cochin, one; Bijapur, two; Gulbarga and Raichur, a half; Cuddalore, one and-a-half; Cuddapah, one; Bellary, two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the Deccan.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer Bombay has received the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

"Depression which has crossed the Peninsula into the Arabian Sea near Ratnagiri may develop into a storm and move westward during the past few days. Hoist cautionary signal."

Appended is Thursday' report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Rashire 8th ...	87·3	70·0	...	0·00
Jask ...	92 3	77·8	...	0·00
Muskat 8th ...	95·3	84·1	...	0·00
Multan ...	94·9	69 5	...	10·28
Rawalpindi ...	83·9	61·1	...	24 44
Lahore ...	98·4	67 7	...	18·09
Sirsa ...	101·3	68·0	...	17·84
Ambala ...	97 5	63·9	...	28·21
Delhi ...	98·5	71·8	...	18·66
Agra ...	103·0	73·0	...	7.39
Mainpuri ...	102·3	71·1	...	10.66
Jhansi ...	104·6	75·0	...	9·64
Cawnpore ...	99·1	72·5	...	18·82
Allahabad ...	99·6	73·0	...	22·36
Jacobabad ...	93·1	69·8	...	3·31
Karachi ...	89 0	74·5	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	98 1	73·0	...	11·16
Jaipur ...	102·7	73·1	...	12·71
Kotah ...	102·6	75·6	...	15·62
Bhuj ...	97 5	73·0	...	38·37
Dwarka ...	89·3	78·7	...	17 35
Veraval ...	90·1	78·3	...	24 55
Rajkot ...	99·6	73·3	...	28·55
Bhavnagar Para. ...	100·0	74·8	...	35·95
Surat ...	98·4	77·6	...	37·48
Ahmedabad ...	103·1	75·7	...	35·61
Deesa ...	101·3	69·4	...	36·15
Neemuch ...	98·9	76·0	...	23·89
Indore ...	97·1	72·1	...	36·48
Jubbulpore ...	95·8	66 3	...	30·39
Saugor ...	98·3	70·1	...	22·92
Hoshangabad ...	97·1	68·2	...	36·31
Khandwa ...	99·2	71·1	...	38·15
Akola ...	97·7	72 0	...	26·78
Amraoti ...	94 8	74·5	...	34·77
Nagpur ...	95·6	71·3	...	43·25
Chanda ...	93·5	71 0	...	?
Raipur ...	98·7	71·6	...	35·33
BOMBAY ...	90·4	82·0	...	68·61
Ratnagiri ...	86·6	72·9	0·73	69·86
Mormugao ...	88·5	72·7	4·01	90·49
Karwar ...	82·7	74·0	2 32	90·41
Malegaon ...	98·4	76·6	...	14·37
Ahmednagar ...	94·1	72·0	...	20 82
Poona ...	96·0	71·3	...	23·88
Sholapur ...	89·3	70·1	0·44	12·41
Bijapur ...	90·7	70·8	2·30	14·00
Belgaum ...	79·8	65·5	0·10	36·35
Aurangabad ...	98·4	74·5	...	21·33
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	89·9	73·2	...	36·89
Hyderabad ...	86·3	71·2	0·32	14·89
Mangalore ...	83·8	72 3	1·17	89·05
Calicut ...	82·3	73·1	3 02	86·46
Cochin ...	82·7	72·7	1·05	76·66
Colombo ...	85·5	74·0	0·13	17·42
Masulipatam ...	86 3	75·7	0·50	28·71
Bellary ...	83·0	68·8	1·85	9·78
Cuddapah ...	89·5	69 5	1·11	12·72
Madras ...	88·0	74·5	0 03	11·57
Bangalore ...	79·8	65·3	0·05	18·68
Coimbatore ...	87·9	70·8	0·04	5·58
Trichinopoly ...	91·1	72·3	0·75	8·91
Negapatam ...	89·7	74·7	...	12·85

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
90	68	0 34	191 64

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. October 9.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total Corpdg. to date, 1911. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total. 1912. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	65·11	49·1 50·50

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 9TH OCT.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking in some places. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory in advanced fields. Cottop picking commenced in general and arrivals daily increasing. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants in flower and show bolls, rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Cotton crop excellent and estimate sixteen annas.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants healthy and in flower. Cotton crop making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Barsi.—Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and crop prospects improving.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton sowing begun.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature during day is in defect at Rawalpindi and in excess at Delhi; night temperature is in excess in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in large excess in the southern districts; night temperature is slightly higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana where the moisture in the air is below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Kotah; night temperature is also higher than usual at Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is above the average in Central India West and south Gujarat; the minimum is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Berar and in the northern districts and clear in the remaining places. The air is Drier than usual at some stations. Maximum temperature continues generally in excess; the minimum is above the average at Saugor and Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0·73," Mormugao 4·01" and Karwar 2·32." Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in South Bombay Deccan; and local in Hyderabad. Sholapur has had 0·44", Bijapur 2·30", Hyderabad 0·32", and Belgaum 0·10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become damper in the area of rainfall. Temperature is above the average in the north Bombay Deccan during day and at night.

General remarks.—Widespread and moderately heavy rain has fallen over nearly the whole Peninsula. The noteworthy falls are 2·30" at Bijapur, 2·32" Karwar, 4·01" Mormugao, 1·85" Bellary 1·11" Cuddapah, 1·17" Mangalore, 3·02" Calicut and 1·05" Cochin. Conditions are unsettled on the west coast and affect weather between Surat and Karwar. Moderate to heavy cloud has extended over the central parts of the country.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, the South Bombay Deccan, in Mysore and on the Malabar coast. A few local showers may occur in Hyderabad, the north Bombay Deccan, West Central India, Berar and possibly in south Gujarat.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 9th October 1913, was 30·008 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory bar meter reading given above.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 8th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 9th October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	0	0
Total mortality from all causes	86	
Cholera	2	1

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Oct. 4 was 543, giving a death-rate of 28·82 per annum per thousand as against 32·91, the corresponding period of last year, and 32·36, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 59 died from fevers; 8, plague; 1, small-pox; 2, measles; 3, cholera; 5, leprosy; 35, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 182, affections of the respiratory organs; 42, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery; 30, still-born; 81, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 23; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 228; Hindu low caste, 63; Musalman, 153; Parsees, 22; Jew, 1; Native Christian 17; European, 3. Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 418 as against 435 for the corresponding period of last year and 427 the average over the past five years.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HIGH COURT.—OCT. 10.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

854-13—M B Chothia Bai Navajbai widow and another v Hormusji Sarabji Kavarana and another Patell and Ex.

For Consent Decree.

478-13—Madhowji K and C Ratansi Narotam v Kshanji Narotam and others.

For Exparte Decree.

36-13—Captain and V Abdul Azuz v Mishare Simon Tom Cragie B and C

1201-12—Subnisand G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Raj Shirke Chitnis, M and K

1276-12—Chitnis, M and K Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirke vs Merwanji, Jehangir Vakil and another Sabnis and G.

1030-09—Mirza R B Chokshi vs B B Chokshi Jehangir.

For hearing on Exceptions to Commrs., Report.

502-07—Metham. The Advocate General of Bombay vs. Dhyabhai Japidas Rughawanjee.

677-11—Shamrao Mariambai vs M N Worliwala Mulji.

1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and others. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd Payne and Co.

43-13—Edgelow W G and Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and others. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co Ltd. Payne and Co.

658-11—Daphtary F and D R D Sethna and others vs Hunraj Malsey and another Ardeshir H D and Co

347-12—Malvi Hm and R Luxmibai widow and another Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy Payne and Co.

355-11—Payne The Advocate General of Bombay vs M M Shirazi Shroff O.S. 312-13—Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai vs Dayabhai Manchhi van and others, Ardeshir H D and Co. Patel and Ezekiel.

262-13—Pestonji R K and Co Bai Jivanbai, widow, vs Amboobai, widow, and others Madhowji K and C H Edgelow G W and Co

441-09—Little and Co Mathuradas Gokuldas vs Tehelram Girdharidas and another Jamsetji R and D

891-12—Mulla and Mulla Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed vs. Khatizabai. Tyabji, D and Co.

939-12—Smetham B and Co. Parwatibai, widow vs Gopal Sudkoji Bole and others Vacha and Co; Payne and Co

486-13—Wadia, G and Co. Purkha Dolla and Co., a firm, vs Gulam Hossein Abdullaly and others Patel and Ezekiel, Mans J H and Co.

1317-12—Matubhoy, J and M Gulam Husein Bundeally Somji vs Mahomed Saleh Cassum and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hossain and others Bhaishanker, K and O.

O.S. 620-13—Unwalla P and P Jijibhay Sorabji Dubash and another vs The Hon the Advocate-General of Bombay and others Wadia G and Co; Dastoor and Co.

769-13—Khambatta and Co Soonabai widow us Shapurji Framji Karajia and others Khambatta and Co Bicknell M R and Co

498-13—Dikshit and P Mangalal Ranchod and others vs Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal and T.

390-13—Little and Co Messrs Wild and Co a firm vs Girdharilal Narapandas Tyabji D and Co.

301-13—Patell and Eze Roque Estvae Pereira alias Rock Stiven Pereira vs Rozario Mathios deSilva alias Rodgers Mathios deSilva and otherr Patell and Eze Bhimji and Co.

303-13—Patell and Eze Roque Estivad Pereira alias Roque Stivan Pereira vs Roger Mathios de Silva and others Patell and Eze

699-13—Pestonji—Gran Edith Hemingway vs Wilmot Hurrison Little.

RAILWAY STATION BURNED BY SUFFRAGETTES.

Kenton Station on the North-Eastern Railway, between Newcastle and Ponteland, was completely dest

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 8. BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73		3-16
do. Rentes	83	1-2	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	88 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	82 11-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	28 1-8		1-3
do. 2 months' hence	28 1-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	60 1-8		3-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·28	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·45		1-4
do. do. New York	4·35 5-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 5-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-3	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-2		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ..77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 31-32d. unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £400,000 for Egypt.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Rs.	1,20,000	were allotted	to Calcutta.
,,	20,000	,,	to Bombay.
,,	70,000	,,	to Madras.
,,	2,40,000		

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 73 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 73 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.
Telegraphic Transfers :—

Rs.	61,40,000	were allotted	to Calcutta.
,,	56,20,000	,,	to Bombay.
,,	.....	,,	to Madras.
	11,60,000		

Tenders on Calcutta and on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 73 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·13
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 1,36,90,000
Amount to be allotted next week 1,20,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Fair demand.
Futures	...Easy. Unsettled with little doing.
Manchester	... Fair cloth demand favour China
Total Sales	... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000
Imports	... 17,000
Mid-Americans	...7·63—07
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	...10 05—10

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7 11 —11	7·04 —11	7 03 —11
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
7 03 —11	7·03 —11	7·03 —11
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7 03 —10	7·02 —10	6 99 —11
July-Aug		
6·97 —11		

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·06 March 13 12.
New York official noon call Jan. 13·04 March 13·10.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13 33 March 13·41.

NEW YORK—

	Yesterday's Sales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 8,000
do. To-day's	... 63,000
,, Receipts at U. S. last year	.....
do. To-day's	... 68,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	... 2,000
do. To-day's	.....
,, Exports to Continent	... 9,000
,, Spot Cotton	13·90 unchgd
do. To-day's	... 25,000

Futures—Month of Jan. 13·18+02
Futures—Month of Mar. 13·26+04
Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on unfavorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...13 11-16—3-16
Futures month of Jan.	...13·40+01
Futures month of Mar.	...13·47—01
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Broach	... 6 5-8d.
F G Broach	... 6 25-32d.
Fine Broach	... 6 15-16d.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal.
Wheat White Karachi	...37 1-4unchgd
Do. Months	...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi	...Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe	... 34 5-8
Do. Name of Ports	—...Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull.
Barletta Russo	.. 34 1-8 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian	.. 36 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian	...36 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales	..36 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	...52 3-4 —1-4
Do. Months—	...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c ex-ship	...53 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—	...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports. —Antwerp—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	...47 3-4 unchgd.
Do Months—	...Sept-Oct.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	...46 1-4—1-2
Do Months—	...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Calcutta	45 7 1-2+1 1-2d
Do. Months—	...Oct.-Nov.
London—Buyers—Steady.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata..43 3-4 unchgd	
Do Months—	...Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—	Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay tonseed Market	...£6-17-0 unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Nearest—Value.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality.	10 5-8 + 1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...3 1 unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.—Buyers—Quiet but steady.	

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	...£73—1-2
Copper Brazers	...£89—1-4
Yellow Metal	...d 7 1-2 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	... 36 6
,, ,, Mutton Tallow	... 38
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet.	

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags.	12 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments	Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Less doing.	
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India	...12 1 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c....	9 5 —1-2d.
Months of Shipments	...Sept.—Sellers.
9 9 1-2—1-4d—May—Sellers.	
Tone—Opened quiet closed steadier.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...13 6 3-4+3-4d.
Months of Shipments	Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very steady.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta	...11 9—1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments	Sept.-Oct.—Value—Firmer.
C and F Calcutta	...11 7 1-2—1 1-2d.
Sept.-Oct.—Value—Firmer.	
Java Sugar—Market remains idle.	

The Bombay market are closed to-day owing to the Dassara Holiday.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	63,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Exports to Continent	... 25,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York	...13·90
Future Cotton at New York Jany.	... 13·18+2
Future Cotton at New York Mar.	... 13·26+4
Spot closing tone	... Steady
Futures closing tone	... do

General Tone Market opened—Steady and declined early on unfavorable cables later advanced on unfavorable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 11-16 – 3-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jany.	... 13·40 + 1
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar.	... 13·47—1
Future closing tone—	... Steady

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet.

Total Day's Sales	... 10,000 bales
Sales on Spec and export	... 1,000 ,,
Total Sales of Surats	.....
Total Day's Imports	... 17,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	... 10·05
Mid American at Liverpool	... 7·64—7

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Oct.-Nov.	7·11—11
Nov.-Dec.	7·04 –11
Dec.-Jan.	7·03—11
Jan.-Feb.	7·03 –11
Feb.-Mar.	7 01—11
Mar.-Apl.	7·04—11
April-May	7·03—10
May-June	7 02—10
June-July	6·99—11

MANCHESTER, Oct. 8.

Manchester Piece Goods Market.—Steady —Business very little doing—There is small demand for staples.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Oct-Nov.—	Sellers Ldn 45 7 1 2
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp	... 46 3 ,,
Do. La Plata ...Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg	... 43 9 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at close...	Steady
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes . Oct.—	£23 15-0
do ... Dec.-Jan—	£23-15-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K.	.....
Do. River Plate exports	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...Oct.-Nov —Dunkirk	... 64 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp	47 9 ,,
Do, Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp	... 53 ,,
Do, Yellow Gusserat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp	... 51 ,,
Do, Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do, Jamba Red—	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.—Steady	
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels. Oct.-Nov.—Hull...	£6-17-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close—	Steady

LONDON, Oct. 8.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Oct.-Nov.—London	Sellers. ... 37 3 ,,
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Oct.-Nov.—London	... Nomical.
Do. Club No. 2 Oct.-Nov.—London	... 37 3 ,,
Do, Choice white Delhi Oct.-Nov.—London	.. Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Quiet
Do. South Australian Jan.-Feb.—	36 Value
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. Jan-Feb.	34 9 ,,
Do, do. Tone of Market at Close	... Quiet
Do, Red Graded American per central Liverpool October—	7 0 1-8
Do. Afloat to U. K.	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports	.....
Karachi Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London	.....

LONDON Oct. 8.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg Sept	Sellers. .....
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F.O.B. H'burg. Oct.-Dec.	9 5 1-2 ,,
,, Closing Tone of Market.	Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.	12 8 1-4 ,,
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.—	.....
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. S. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.	.....
Austrian Crystals B. R. S. C. and F. Calcutta Jany.-Mar.	12 1 1-2 ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Steady
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...Sept.-Oct.—	.....
C and F Calcutta Sept.-Oct—	11 10 1-2 ,,
C and F Bombay Sept.-Oct.—	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. India (double Bags)—... Jany.-Mar.	.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— Jan.-Mar....	13 6 ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market,	Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market	.....

LONDON, Oct. 8.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (verage 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... Oct.-Dec....	Value. 11 6 ,,
Java Sugar. 16-18. (verage 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar.	11 9 ,,
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta...	.....
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Oct.-Dec....	..... 11 7 1-2 ,,
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and K'chi Jan.-Mar	11 10 1-2 ,,
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... Oct.-Dec.	12 6 ,,
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...Jan.-Mar.	12 9 ,,
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. Oct.-Dec.	12 7 1-2 ,,
Java Sugar 26 T M O. (or Similar Bombay or K'chi Jan.-Mar.	12 10 1-2 ,,
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...	.....
Closing Tone of Market— Special Feature	Quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B	...£73 0 0
,, Best English Selected	£79 0 0
,, Braziers ...	...£89 0 0
,, Tone of Market	... Steady
Hard Spelter ...	...£19 10 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	£201 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	... 7 5-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	... 11 0 0
Tone of teel Market	... Steady
Silver, Spot ...	...28 1-8
Silver 2 months hence ...	...28 1-16
Silver Tone of Market ...	... Steady
Silver Special Feature ...	do

LONDON, Oct. 8.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	... 28 1-8
Silver 2 months ...	... 28 1-16
,, Closing Tone of Market—	Steady
,, Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	do
Rentes 3 per cent ...ex div ...	£ 87 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ...	£ 73
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent...	£ 88 1-4
Sterling loan	£ 88 1-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per os Sh ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	.....
Closing Tone of Finance Market—	.....
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5 p.c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 31-32
London at Paris Fcs ...	25·28
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·45
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·85 7-8
Interest day to day loans ...	3 1-2
Interest 7 days Market loans.	3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	4 5-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	5 1-8

LONDON, Oct. 8.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 1,20,00,000

Rs.	1,50 000	were allotted	to Calcutta.
,,	20,000	do	to Bombay.
,,	70,000	do	to Madras.
Rs.	2,40,000		

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min Rate) received 73 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3 32d (Min. Rate) received 73 per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs.	61,40,000	were allotted	to Calcutta
,,	56,20,0.0	do	to Bombay.
,,	.....	do	to Madras.
Rs.	117,60,000		

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 73 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 73 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·13.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale, Rs. 13 690,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,20,00,000

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.

Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Oct.-Nov. ...	7·11	7·15
Nov.-Dec....	7·04	7·08
Dec-Jan..	7·03	7 07
Jan.-Feb. ...	7·03	7·07
Feb.-Mar....	7·03	7·07
Mar.-Apl ...	7 03	7·07
April-May...	7·03	7·07
May.-June..	7·03	7·06
June-July,..	6·99	7 03

A steam laundry in Eaton-road, Margate, was to tally destroyed by fire and damage to the extent of £10,000 was done. The laundry of hundreds of visitors is involved, as the proprietors have a large hotel connection.

An eighteen-months-old boy named Burt, of Nether Wallop, Andover, who was admitted to Salisbury Infirmary in a serious condition, had been stung in 200 places by wasps.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS. This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Haward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Sons Liverpool friends write on September 16 :—

AMERICAN COTTON.

Cotton has again undergone numerous fluctuations, but the market has shewn less excitement than for some time.

Prices continue very susceptible, however, to adverse crop news. During the early part of the week, a conviction seemed to gain ground that the damage by drought had been exaggerated, and, in the expectation that increased estimates would soon be circulating, prices gave way about 0·25d. Yesterday, however, there was some recovery, on reports of excessive rain in Texas. Our Waco correspondent cabled :—

"It is feared that the rain has come too late to do much good. Heavy rains are endangering cotton left in the fields."

Writing on 5th inst., a New York correspondent says :—

"If the drought should be effectually broken next week, Texas and Oklahoma would make more, and if we have a fine open autumn, the final outturn would probably exceed my estimate of 14,750,000 by about half a million bales."

For our own part, after carefully considering all advices, we see no reason to doubt that we shall have a crop sufficient for the season's requirements.

We may mention, moreover, in connection with supply, that the cotton acreage in India is estimated by the Government at 12,74,000, against 10,814,100 last season, and that, thanks to the favourable monsoon, the crop is expected to be above the average. The acreage devoted to the Russian crop has also been increased 10 to 15 per cent, a larger crop being expected than last year.

These increased yields of Eastern growths will of course release so much more American cotton for Western consumption.

The trade position, in the meantime, is not without signs of slackening activity. The bad spinning question has recently been discussed between masters and operatives in Lancashire, and a definite settlement seems at last in prospect, which will mean a resumption of work by the twenty mills at present stopped in consequence of disputes. This in itself will be a cause for much satisfaction, though it is feared on the other hand, that the increased quantity of yarn brought on to the market will further tend to reduce the spinners' margin.

Lancashire is evidently unwilling to follow an advance. It was thought that higher prices would bring India into the market, but the expectation was not realised. Another curious feature of the recent advance which came to our knowledge, was that a delay of 3 days in delivery was seized upon by some merchants abroad as a pretext on which to cancel cloth contracts made months before the rise took place, whereas in ordinary circumstances, a rise in the raw material naturally renders buyers the more eager to take delivery of cheap contracts.

These factors would tend to confirm what we have held to be the case for some little time, namely, that retailers in the consuming markets have adequate supplies, larger than for some years past.

We have further confirmation of this in a letter received yesterday from our friends in Montgomery, Ala., in which they say :—

"Demand remains nil, considering the time of the year. From all sources, the call for cotton is the quietest that we have heard for some time. The low basis which Europe is willing to pay prevents business in that quarter, while Eastern, Carolina, and local mills are unwilling to pay the ruling prices."

America seems to be enjoying improved trade prospects, but the Continent will no doubt take some time to recover from the recent political upheaval and consequent financial stringency.

With regard to prices, we know of firms abroad who are purchasing their cloth requirements for a year ahead, but, at the same time selling futures as a hedge for protection against a decline. This we think a wise proceeding. Prices are not much below 7d. and they may easily be advanced over that price, should there be further unfavourable crop advices. In such case, however, we think the cost of raw material would begin to be a hindrance to consumption and we should be inclined to advice our friends to sell their holdings, with a view to rebuying at cheaper prices later on, also to hedge all stocks of yarn and cloth by sales of futures, in order to secure the present high level of values.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Fluctuations of this growth have followed those of American cotton, but Egyptian has shown the greater steadiness, the difference in price being 10 points greater than a week ago.

Our Alexandria friends have cabled us the official estimate of acreage :—1,723,094 feddans, which compares with 1,721,797 last season. The acreage is sub-divided according to varieties, as follows :—

	1913-1914	1912-1913
Mitafifi	623,737	691,893
Abbassi	37,383	36,354
Joanovich... ...	173,439	239,231
Ashmouni (Upper).	356,485	344,365
Nubari	201,137	158,566
Sakellaridie ...	247,292	197,456
Afif Aseil	65,958	39,837
Others	17,663	14,195
Total ...	1,723,094	1,721,797

The first ginning outturn is reported to be very satisfactory. On the other hand, fogs are reported in some sections and in Upper Egypt we learn that the plant shews a deterioration of about 15 per cent, as compared with last year.

Bolton advices are good. Heavy sales of yarn have recently been effected, and producers are insisting on advanced prices for new contracts.

With regard to the probable course of the market we must say that we are inclined to think more favourably of Egyptian cotton than of American. The staple has become so necessary for the manufacture of the finer yarns, and the demand for these is so steadily increasing that consumption is likely to more than keep pace with production, which is shewn by the efforts of the Egyptian Government to foster the growth of cotton and to bring further tracts of land under cultivation.

There is a good deal of uncertainty regarding the present Egyptian crop. The fogs referred to above may prove detrimental to the yield which may be further reduced by the shortage of water due to the unprecedentedly low state of the Nile. And as consumption on the other hand, is active, we would rather advise purchases than sales.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 ,,	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 ,,	1660
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 ,,	67
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 ,,	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 ,,	1460
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 ,,	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 ,,	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 ,,	12½
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	60
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	13¾
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		29
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 ,,	86
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 ,,	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 ,,	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ ,,	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	915
Alliance ...	1600	1006	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	237½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	680
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	510
Century ...	100	100	3	255
Central India ...	500	500	70	2005
China ...	1000	1000	...	640
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1445
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	1183½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	235
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	555
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	575
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1580
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	320
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hy ward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	116½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	260
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	350
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	750
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1300
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1290
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3080
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	212½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	980
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	155
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	740
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1410
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	107½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	275
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1575
Textile	500	500	20	1240
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	450
do P	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	642½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	138
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Maumar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	880
New Berar ...	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	755
Ozmri ...	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany ...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	670
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p c	660
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 ,,	135
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas...	100	100	6 ,,	143
Jhudo Feeder) ...				
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	42½ ,,	575
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ ,,	130
Central Provinces..	25	¼		22
Gujrat Railway ...	100	¼		116

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashd own and Co ...	100	100	6 p. c.	157
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 ,,	12½
Bamankus ...	10	10	...	3
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile...	70	70	7 p. c.	93
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	135	135	15 p. c.	675
nbay Electric S. and T. Co Ld..O.	£10	£10	Nil	182
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	173
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	4 p. c.	17½
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	235
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	273½
Central I. M. Co., Ld ...	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co...	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co,...	100	100	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	12½ ,,	10
Karachi Landing.	200	75	12	175
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	115
Marsland Price and Co ... ...O.	100	100	4 p c.	99

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

POONA REGATTA.

CLOSE AND EXCITING FINISHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

In spite of a very threatening sky, a large and fashionable gathering assembled at the Royal Connaught Boat Club this evening to witness the first scratch regatta after the monsoons. Some very good sport, with close and exciting finishes, rewarded those who put in an appearance. Lieut.-Colonel H. C. B. Dann and the officers of the 105th Mahrattas were "at home" during the evening, the band of the 117th Mahrattas providing the music.

The Station Eights, always looked forward to with much interest by the members of the different services in sister stations, was this year won by Poona after a very fine race. There were many who thought that the Kirkee boat made its effort a little to late, but, however that may be, Poona had their measure throughout and when Byatt called on his men for the last effort, they gallantly responded.

The ladies' event, the Dongola Race, was another close struggle. Miss MacIver's crew, however, rowed with great judgment and kept a straight course, which could not be said of the second boat. Contrary to expectation, the Junior Fours was won by the Gymnastic Class. In this, the gunners appeared to leave everything to the final effort, and if the winning post had been only a couple of yards further, they should have won. Captain Vines and Mr. Cane with Mrs. Cane as cox secured the Senior-Junior pairs after what can well be described as the great race. When less than 30 yards from the flag, they had quite a length and a quarter to make up, but a well timed effort enabled them to accomplish this and win by a narrow margin. Seven pairs entered for the Mop Fighting which concluded in twilight. The distribution of prizes brought the proceedings to a close.

THE EVENTS.

The following is a list of the events with results:—

STATION EIGHT,—half mile, Poona:—(Bow) F. Wetherall; 2, Utterson; 3, H. Dean; 4, C. Lake; 5, R. Bacon; 6, W. D Nicolson; 7, C. Harvey Kelly; (stroke) H.F. Byatt; (cox) Miss Hill, boat Kirkee: (bow) F. Dickens; 2, R. Peebles; 3, C. Vines; 4, W. Boret; 5, E. Squires; 6, E. Whiteley; 7. E. Sarson (stroke) A. Lare; (cox) R. Love.

Rowing quicker strokes, Poona got a slight advantage which they maintained for a hundred yards. Kirkee then put on a spurt and decreased the gap, but Poona continued to maintain a three-quarter length lead and won in the end after a fine finish by half a length.

Time:—2 minutes, 47 seconds.

DONGOLA RACE.—200 yards:—

(1st) Miss MacIver's crew; comprising Miss MacIver, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Arton, Captain Arton, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Bacon.

(2nd) Miss Sutherland's crew: Miss Sutherland, Miss Hill, Miss Van Gotheim, Capt. White, Captain Utterson, Mr. Harvey Kelly.

(3rd) Miss Fitzgibbon's crew: Miss Fitzgibbon, Miss M. MacIver, Miss Couchman, Messrs. Fyff, Bacon and Wetherall.

(4th) The Quaker Girl Coy crew: Miss Woolcombe, Mrs. Vines, Mrs. Forbes Tullock, Capt. Byatt, Messrs. Dickson and Edwards.

The winners steered a straight course which gave them a great advantage at the end when, after an exciting finish, Miss MacIver's boat won cleverly by a length.

JUNIOR FOURS,—3 furlongs, Gymnastic Class:—(Bow) Rickets; 2, F. Lloyd; 3, Barstop; (stroke) R. Bacon; Mrs. Vean (cox); beat Royal Artillery: (Bow) Dickens; 2, Bayne Jardine; 3, Capt. Sarson; (stroke) Peebles; Mr. Simmonds (cox).

The Gunners hugged the bank, while the Gymnastic Class steered for mid stream. They soon drew clear of the former and maintained this advantage to the opposite lawn where the Gunners came with a great rattle, but just failed to get up by quarter of a length.

Time:—2 minutes, 36 seconds.

SENIOR-JUNIOR PAIRS.—(Finals), 3 furlongs:—(1st) Vines and Cane, (cox) Mrs. Cane.

(2nd) Wetherall and Lake, (cox) Miss Sutherland.

(3rd) R. Bacon and Capt. Byatt, (cox) Mrs. Jourdain.

(4th) Wilson and Harvey Kelly, (cox) Miss Hill.

They rowed practically level to within five yards of the flag when Miss Sutherland's boat put on a spurt and gained slightly on the others, but from here Mrs. Cane's boat came with a rattle and snached the race by a couple of feet.

Time:—2 minutes and 40⅕ seconds.

MOP FIGHTING.—Seven pairs entered for the Mop Fighting which caused a great amusement. Messrs. Deane and Flowd came out victors.

OLYMPIC GAMES FUND.

Sir William Bailey, of Sale, made some scathing criticisms concerning the introduction of athleticism into education when distributing the prizes at Heywood Secondary School. He said that they could not grow beef and brains at the same time. A vast amount of time was wasted on games, and the proposal to collect £100,000 in order to bring England to the front in the Olympic Games was monstrous, and he was glad that it had been sat upon.

NEW HIGH JUMPER.

A remarkable new high jumper has made his appearance at Sydney. He won the high jump with 5 feet 10½ inches, beating the best men at the sports. His name is Silas Bevan, of Gunning. He is a natural jumper, without style, and went over the bar with his body upright.

Llanelly Cricket Club have just come to terms with Vogler, the South African cricket professional, and have re-engaged him for another season.

POONA RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN FOR SATURDAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 9.

The following horses are left in for Saturday:—

A SELLING PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Lady Douglas 9st 8lbs, True Gold 8st 8lbs, Silver Memory 8st 2lbs, Russley Rose II 8st, Mavourneen 7st 7lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights are raised 4lbs.

THE FINAL PLATE—Distance 1 mile.—Sir Visto 10st 6lbs, Beyrut 9st 9lbs, Terror 9st 7lbs, Real Gold 9st 5lbs, Mexico 8st 9lbs, Harry Johnson 8st 6lbs, Mysore 7st 10lbs, Gray 7st 5lbs, Yungi Dumy 7st 4lbs, Golden Ducat 7st 3lbs, Ajmer 7st 2lbs, Kokab 6st 12lbs, Punjab 6st 7lbs, Khedevi Miseor 6st 4lbs, Bhathy Chief 6st 2lbs.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.—Zubeir 9st 12lbs, Mexico 9st 7lbs, British King 8st 10lbs, Soomsam 8st 5lbs, Real 7st 5lbs, Dilkush 7st 10lbs, Maidania 7st 5lbs, Occident 7st 3lbs, The Tetrarch 7st, Aden 6st 7lbs, Longboat 6st, Good Evening 6st, Mulberry 6st.

THE KARJAT PLATE, Division 1.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Young Majub 10st, Zaki Pasha 9st 8lbs, Zoolpholkar 9st 4lbs, Baldwin, 8st 13lbs, Minerva 8st 11b, Bahlool 7st 13lbs, Tenebreuse 7st 10lbs, Mathatbaig 7st 9lbs, Gafal 7st 7lbs. Dilkush 7st 1lb, Abdul Aziz 7st.

THE KARJAT PLATE, Division 2.—Distance 6 furlongs.—Ca taway 9st 12lbs, Grey Ghost II 9st 10lbs, Scorn 9st 10lbs, Occident 9st 8lbs, Flying Machine 8st 8lbs, Old China 8st 5lbs, Small Diamond 8st 3lbs, Tezab 8st 3lbs, Grequa 8st 11b, Hurbia 8st, Mushtarack, 8st, Tagalie 7st 9lbs, Nimar 7st 5lbs, Nasirabad 7st 4lbs, Turkish Spot 7st 2lbs, Mulberry 6st 4lbs.

A CONSOLATION PLATE, Division 1.—About 5 furlongs.—Authority 9st 3lbs, Red Wood 9st 3lbs, Ata Allah 8st 10lbs, Small Diamond 8st 8lbs, Ghalib 8st 3lbs, Anaz 8st 11b, Pretender II 8st 11b, Dhaidan, 8st 11b, Tagalie, 8st, President 7st 13lbs, Agent 7st 10lbs, Nasirabad 7st 9lbs, Turkish Spot 7st 7lbs.

A CONSOLATION PLATE, Division 2.—About 5 furlongs.—Arabian Spot 9st 3lbs, First King 9st 3lbs, Alwar 9st, Saood 8st 9lbs, Flying Bird 8st 5lbs, German Guinea 8st 2lbs, Beethoven 8st, Startler 7st 13lbs, Jack London 7st 13lbs, Malabar 7st 12lbs, Marigold 7st 8lbs, Royalist 7st 5lbs.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPION CREATES A RECORD.

As a holiday attraction and a wind-up to the summer season the Aldeburgh Club, Suffolk, arranged for a visit to their course in mail week of J. H. Taylor (Mid-Surrey), the open champion, James Braid (Walton Heath), ex-champion, was also present, and others taking part in the day's proceedings were J. L. Cassidy, the local professional, and V. C. Longstaffe, the ex-Cambridge University captain. The day was beauti fully fine, and in the afternoon some 300 spectators followed the play.

In a medal round in the morning Taylor defeated Braid by one stroke, going round in the fine score of 73. Longstaffe's record for the course was 74, and A. Bellworthy's professional record 75. In a four-ball match in the afternoon Braid and Cassidy beat Taylor and Longstaffe by 3 and 2. In this Taylor played extraordinarily well, his golf even surpassing that of the morning.

SWIMMING.

At Macclesfield Public Baths the 440 yards Northern counties championship for the South African Memorial Trophy was decided in mail week. The four competitors were H. Taylor, of Hyde Seal, the holder, W. E. Garner, Altricham, F. G. Norbury Stretford, and J. C. Ravenscroft, Openshaw. At the start of the race Taylor held the lead with Ravenscroft a close second. The holder gradually improved his advantage and won by 25 yards, Ravenscroft being second, and Norbury third. The winner's time was 6min. 2 1-3 sec.

In the race for the Southern counties 440 yards amateur championship at Worthing H. E. Annison won in 5min. 34 sec, thereby beating J. H. Derbyshire's record of 5min. 43sec, made last year, by 9 sec. F. P. Giles (City of London Police) was second and R. Murray (Amateur S. C.) third.

LONDON COMENT ON BOMBAY CRICKET.

The result of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament in India is hardly pleasing to our national complacency says the "World." Still, it my be noted that the English eleven, which was beaten in the first round by the Hindus, was not representing the whole of the continent, but merely the Bombay Presidency. Native cricket has improved tremendously since the days when Lord Harris instilled it into the ruling classes that it was a game which could be played with loss of *izzat*, but it is not yet up to international form.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE

Mr. Edward Bohane, a Lancashire Golfer, has had an extraordinary experience. He killed a seagull while driving on the Cleveleys links, Blackpool, and within a few days while playing with R. F. Stephenson, he holed out the eighteenth in one the distance being 163 yards. Although the links have been established twelve years and thousands of visitors have played over them, this is the first time any hole on the course has been done in one. The eighteenth is the hardest of the short holes Mr. Bohane is having the seagull stuffed as a memento of his remarkable experience.

LEARNING TO SWIM.

WOMEN MORE ADAPTABLE THAN MEN.

Women are born swimmers, and the number of experts they produce is larger than in the case of men. There are anatomical reasons for this, while more buoyant in water than men, they are slightly less strong and quick in arm and leg work. Swimming strokes, however, admit of a supplementary "rolling" motion, which adds considerably to speed, so the account is more than balanced. We might alter our phrase and say that women are born floaters. I know several, writes A. E. Crawley in the "Pall Mall Gazette" w o und great difficulty in getting below the surface deep enough for a proper stroke. All this is, perhaps encouraging for the grown ups who have never developed their latent powers. It is these I have in mind: if they only knew it they are more likely to learn to swim in a week's sea-bathing than the grown-up man is in a year. Without going into an analysis of the strokes, which are essentially natural—a child often develops them without being taught—and which any swimmer can explain to the learner, we may put a few practical hints, which are original and have paid well, even if they do not happen to be new. The absolute innocent should first get to realise how buoyant the water is. To do this in three feet of water is easy; try lying on the back and placing the hands on the floor of sand or single. The legs at once float. In two feet of water the same may be done the reverse way, leading up to the breast-stroke of swimming. In fact, you can practise the leg-work of this stroke in that depth of water very effectively. The main point about this leg-stroke is that the knee should be bent horizontally, not vertically, so that the legs when bent up are in the shape of a flat diamond. This is extremely important and easily attained.

BAD HABITS TO AVOID.

Having now some confidence in the element, the lerner may try experiments in deeper, waist, or shoulder-high water. Waves intrupt the beginner, and a calm surface should be thoroughly utilised. It is absurd to invite one who has never done it to fall forward in the water and strike out with the arms. Such a one may begin better by either standing upright and striking downwards with the arms, thus learning how to "tread water"; the feet come up naturally—it is like skipping—or by employing the hand of a friend holding her up from a point just above the wais. Thus supported, she can learn the arm-stroke, which is liable to many bad habits in the early stages. The worst of these is sending the arms out bent, instead of straight. Another is not finishing the stroke at the side of the body and underneath. A third is holding the head too far back; it is a strain on the neck, prevent speed, and interferes with both breathing and arm-work.

Modern swimming is, in contrast to the old-fashioned methods, as far as possible on, instead of under, the surface. Obviously speed is thus increased, and friction and inertia diminished. The legs should be, therefore, high in the water, and the head not vertical, but horizontal. I do not see how any one, following some such commonsense system, should not learn the breast-stroke in a few trials. Breathing in the correct—that is, the natural—way will come naturally; the harmony between the work of arms and legs (which is not simultaneous) will come no less naturally. The learner now can swim.

DIFFERENT STROKES.

Though a born floater, woman is not recommended (here at least) to learn floating at once. It is said (in the books) to be so easy; it is really so difficult, except to a practical swimmer. The learner should attend to more practical matters first, the side-strokes and the back stroke. The latter is the natural preliminary to the art of floating such as it is. It is by the way, of far less practical use than treading water which we have already learnt. When the breast stroke is mastered the side strokes follow. Of these the old-fashioned one with the upper arm in the water is far the least trying of all swimming strokes. In speed it is nearly as good as any, and I fail to see why the books no longer trouble about it. For learn ng it, or any side-stroke, a good way is to try to swim the breast stroke on your side. The side-stroke, is of course, just that, and you will find its peculiar ties come quiet naturally as you lengthen the stroke and get more on your side.

Even the peculiar action of the legs, so essential to side-strokes, will evolve itself. This is a scissors movement, the upper knee being thrust out sideways and the under thrust back; they come together like the blades of scissors. The so-called "crawl," a thrust and roll of the leg instead of the bending out and in, is a favourite to-day for speed swimming, and it is combined with a development of the double overhand stroke, in which the body is very flat and the hands clutch the water. Of this and other varieties there is here no space to talk. If the method of learning suggested does not succeed—it is a matter of temperament—the inflated contrivance now so familiar is an excellent substitute.

A NEW GAME.

A new game seen on the Southport sands rouses the enthusiasm of a Home correspondent. It is a combination of golf and bowls. The first player drives off along the expanse of firm sand with a red golf ball (which answers the purpose of the "jack" in bowls). He then drives again with a white ball, his object being to get it as near as possible to the red ball. The other players follow in turn, and then all play again through the "putting" state until one player touches the red ball with his own and scores a point. Six points make a game. It can be played either "one against all" or with partners.

What must be almost a record in fast scoring was accomplished recently by Sheringham in a cricket match against the Cromer visitors at Sheringham. Cromer batted first, and scored 110. Sheringham then made 165 runs in thirty minutes.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

A REPLY TO LORD BRACKLEY.

Mr. William Barlow, Secretary, the Lancashire Cricket League, has written to the "Manchester Guardian" on behalf of his Committee, combatting Lord Brackley's recent criticism of League Cricket. He says:—

Lord Brackley's opinions bear the plain imprint of inexcusable and careless ignorance of modern league cricket. They represent exactly the type of opinion which has led the county authorities to hold aloof from league cricket ever since the formation of leagues over twenty years ago. It is very unfortunate that they should have been published at the present time, when the general feeling seems to be that it lies in the power of the leagues to help the county in many ways.

Lord Brackley says, "Do away with league cricket, which is merely an excuse for betting on the game." To this statement my Committee instruct me to give their strongest possible contradiction, and to challenge Lord Brackley to substantiate his statement with any evidence he may possess as regards the Lancashire League. Upon receipt of any such evidence my Committe undertake to suppress anything of the kind with a very strong hand.

His Lordship's last statement of all is not very clear, but I will endeavour to make it so. Lord Bracktey was asked, "Is sufficient advantage taken of league cricket for the purpose of finding recruits for the country team?" and he replies, "League cricket is the cause which prevents players from playing first-class cricket, owing to the large pay the league gives with only a Saturday match." Does Lord Brackley refer to professionals or amateurs. If to professionals, then I may say that the Lancashire League employs only one on professional to each club, and not one of these fourteen is receiving as much financial return per season as some of the higher grade of professionals on the ground staff at Old Trafford, so that if any Lancashire professional prefers to play in the League in preference to the county there is some other reason than the financial one. If his Lordship referred to the Lancashire League amateurs, I am entitled to point out that, so far from discouraging amateurs from playing county cricket, my Committee actually framed and passed a rule to encourage it—vide League rule 31.

Lord Brackley closes by saying that he is "certain that the leagues have done a very great deal of harm to cricket in the North." My Committee are equally certain that Lord Brackley does not know what he is talking about.

£400 GOLF TOURNAMENT.

CHAMPION FAILS TO QUALIFY.

The sensation of the Southern section qualifying competition for the "News of the World" £400 Tournament under the auspices of the Professional Golfers' Association, was the failure of J. H. Taylor, the open champion, to survive the eliminating contest. The large entry of 136 in the South necessitated that section deciding its preliminaries in two groups, half the competitors playing at Bramshot and the other half at Burhill, those with the best six scores at each place qualifying for the match play stage at Walton Health. Taylor was drawn to play at Bramshot, and he started well enough by returning a 73 in the morning, than which there was only one better, viz. Tom Ball's 72. In the afternoon, however, mashie play, a department of the game in which he usually excels, was not up to its customary standard, and it was from that club that he put the ball into a bunker at the very first hole in the afternoon, so that he started his card with a 6. He took 38 to the turn and 40 home, being bunkered again, and taking three putts on one green during the latter half. His total of 78 for the round gave him an aggregate of 151, which placed him just outside the qualifying six. His partner, C. Ralph Smith, also failed to get in, tieing with two others at 153 for the next place on the list.

Other noted players to fail at Bramshot were Fred Robson, J. G. Sherlock, and Josh Taylor. Almost as big a sensation was caused last year when James Braid, the exchampion, was defeated in the Southern eliminating contest. Despite an overnight bilious attack, he gave a sound display, as is shown by his rounds of 73 and 74, which made him second on the day at Bramshot with 147. The best aggregate was George Duncan's 145, made up of 73 and 72. His form, however, was not so consistent as those figures would denote, for, in the morning, he had a tendency to cut his drives, and was frequently off the line, then saved himself by holding long putts.

At Burhill, the feature of the play was the fine display of L. B. Ayton, the examateur, who is now professional to the Bishops Stortford Club. In the morning he accomplished a 68, which made a new competition record for the course, though C. H. Mayo on the previous day in practice had gone round in 66. The details of Ayton's score were:

Out ... ... 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3—35
Home... ... 4 4 3 3 5 4 3 3 4—33 } 68

With a 71 in the afternoon, he had the best aggregate—139. Jean Gassiat, the French player from Chantilly, who had taken 72 in the morning, put in a brilliant 69 in the afternoon, and tied for next place with C. H. Mayo, the local professional, whose first and second round totals were just the reverse of Gassiat's. At this course two ex-champions, in Alexander Herd and Jack White, failed to get through. White was, as often, erratic, while Herd, who was somewhat indisposed, was off his putting.

JAVELIN-THROWING FOR WOMEN.

Women are showing an increasing interest in sport, writes a London correspondent, and are always ready to adopt a new form. Javelin-throwing is one of the last to attract them and more and more they are finding out that it has many advantages. It is not given to everyone to play golf, nor can every woman who wishes out of door exercise find partners on the tennis courts just at the convenient moment.

Mr. F. A. M. Webster, English amateur javelin-throwing champion, 1911, advocates the practice of throwing this weapon for women. It tends to give a graceful carriage, he says, and it develops the arms, neck, and bust, while the exercise in running is sufficient to set the blood in motion, and promote healthy and vigorous circulation. It is quite as good physical exercise as gymnastics or drill, and any woman may spend time in throwing her javelin quite alone, and without going any great distance, provided she resides within reach of an open space of some 200ft. Thus a garden will suffice, or, in some places, open square might be utilised. The average woman throws her javelin about 80ft. the record of 85ft. having been gained by Miss D. Roberts, who is known as the world's champion. A specially light weapon has been made for women.

GOLF FEVER IN AMERICA.

DUE TO HARRY VARDON.

The golf fever which is manifesting itself in the United States just now is in no small degree ascribable to Harry Vardon. When Vardon made his prolonged tour through the country in 1900 and carried off the championship American golf was only just budding, but the fame of his exploits aroused enormous interest and enthusiasm. Many places of business were closed for the afternoon when he was playing in certain districts, and upon one occasion the Stock Exchange actually closed too. One business man wrote to Vardon telling him how he had found the three heads of a firm in the midst of a violent discussion. He stood aside for a moment, and then the senior partner suddenly rushed into his private office and reappeared with a cane. The writer was preparing to intervene when the merchant swiped the cane along the floor explaining, "This is how Vardon holds it." This outburst of popular enthusiasm took many forms, and from numerous quarters Vardon received all kinds of offers to "star" in one way or another. The one "freak" invitation he did accept, to make exhibition swings in a Boston shop for half an hour at a time through the day, turned out unfortunate, as by 4 p.m. his hands were badly blistered.

From the purely golfing point of view Vardon's tour was probably the finest of all his achievements. He won over 50 matches, halved two, and lost 13, in 11 of which, however, he was playing the best ball of two or more adversaries. His two "singles" defeats were each inflected by Bernard Nicholls. Many of Vardon's successes were won by very handsome margins, and the number of "records" to his credit must have total led up to a large figure. He himself has stated in print that he was at that time showing the finest form he had ever shown, and consequently he has never made the error of laughing at the standard of American golf.

CANCER AND RADIUM.

REMARKABLE RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS.

A series of most remarkable improvements in advanced cancer cases treated by radium has taken place in the past six months in the cancer research wards of the Middlesex Hospital.

In an interview one of the surgical staff accentuated the necessity for using the word "improvement" instead of "cure." "We do not maintain here that we have cured these cases by radium. What we have done is to cause growths proved microscopically to be cancerous to disappear in a truly astounding way under the radium rays."

The following brief histories I was permitted to copy from the case note book of the hospital. In these, as in a dozen other cases of which they are typical examples, the cancerous nature of the growth has been placed beyond doubt by careful microscopical examination.

HEARING REGAINED.

1. A man, twenty-seven, from Dover, admitted August 25 with a large sarcomatous growth (cancer) blocking up the back of the nose and throat behind the soft palate. He lost all sense of smell, could not breathe through the nose, and was deaf in the right ear through the growth obstructing the tiny air tube which connects the back of the throat with the ear.

A platinum tube containing eighty-two milligrammes of radium was embedded in the tumour and left in position twelve hours. Five days later the growth had shrunk perceptibly, and the sense of smell and utility to breathe through the nose were regained. On September 16 on examination with a laryngoscope no traces of growth could be found, and the patient, who had regained his complete hearing, was discharged apparently cured.

GAIN OF 14½LB. WEIGHT.

2. This case, equally interesting, is still in the hospital. The patient is a woman of twenty-five, suffering from a large abdominal sarcoma (connective tissue cancer) extending from the top of the left thigh-bone well over to the right of the middle line of the abdomen.

Twelve days ago an incision was made down to the growth, and a platinum tube containing 144 milligrammes of radium (all that the hospital possesses) was embedded in the tumour and left for twenty-four hours. On admission the patient weighed 5st. 1oz. Later her weight had risen to 6st. 10oz., and the tumour had shrunk to half its size on admission.

APPARENT TONGUE CURE.

3. This case was that of a dispenser at one of the special hospitals in London. Noticing a hard growth on the back of his tongue, he was examined by a surgeon at one of the largest London general hospitals, and was told that the growth was an epitheliioma (cancer) of the tongue, and was so far advanced as to be inoperable. He was admitted to the Cancer Research wards of the Middlesex Hospital on July 21. Eighty-two milligrammes of radium in a platinum tube were imbedded in the centre of the growth as the base of the tongue. Three weeks later no signs of the tongue growth could be observed, and the patient was discharged apparently cured, except for the presence of two or three secondary involved glands about the collar bone, which are to be surgically removed later if necessary.

"While we claim no cures," one of the staff stated, "our results have been tremendously encouraging, thanks, we are convinced to improved technique, the result of the research work we are doing here. We are always, however, handicapped by lack of sufficient radinum. We own but 144 milligrammes, and sometimes one patient may be using the whole of this for twenty-four hours at a stretch, which means that no one else can be having any treatment during this time. There are hundreds of patients waiting their turn on the list for treatment. Another reason why there is crying need for more radium is that small doses do no good, in fact we even suspect that they may possibly do harm. We could keep in active use if we had many times the amount of radium we now possess."

To consider means to check the nuisance caused by mosquitoes in Epping Forest, local authorities will confer at the Essex County Council offices.

Acton Ratepayers' Association have protested against "the turning of Acton Park into a rendezvous for strikers, addressed by George Lansbury and others of that genus," with the sanction of the district council.

THE AFTER-TREATMENT OF MALARIAL FEVER.

"Malarial fever is, perhaps, the most important of human diseases."

Those are the words of Sir Ronald Ross, M.D., F.R.S., etc., in his important work, "The Prevention of Malaria."

"In India alone," he continues, "it has been officially estimated to cause a mean annual death-rate of five per thousand; that is, to kill every year, on the average, 1,130,000 persons.

"The total amount of sickness due to it is incalculable, but may be put by a rough estimate at between a quarter and a half the total sickness in many tropical countries."

These statements must bring home most vividly to everyone the daily danger in which he stands from this cause.

Personal protection will do much to prevent infection by the numerous species of germ-carrying mosquitoes.

When these have done their deadly work and introduced the malaria microbe into the blood, the hope of the sufferer lies in quinine, which sums up in one word the curative treatment.

THE IDEAL TREATMENT AFTER MALARIA.

Quinine has, however, little power in removing the effects of the infection from the system. What is needed is something which will stimulate the blood-forming organs to exercise their function vigorously, thus restoring the number of red corpuscles which have been destroyed, and which will overcome the wasting, renew the physical strength, and re-invigorate the nervous system.

The ideal preparation for the purpose is Sanatogen, of which a physician writes in *The Medical Press and Circular*: "Modern Science has strengthened the physician's hand a hundredfold by the introduction of Sanatogen. The wonders brought about by this preparation are no less manifold than amazing." In connection with malaria another physician writes: "Its invigorating and vitalising effect cannot be equalled by any drug or system of treatment yet available for this disease."

No more striking proof of Sanatogen's value in malaria could be desired than the following, recorded by the physician above mentioned. He writes: "Quinine medication entirely failed to have its usual effect. The patient had dosed himself with the remedy for some years, and was almost immune to the action of the drug. He was in an extreme state of cachexia, and, in the opinion of several malarial experts, was almost beyond hope of recovery. Every attempt was made to build up his shattered system, and the injection of quinine was as futile as all other lines of treatment.

PROOF OF THE TREATMENT'S VALUE.

Finally, one of the physicians suggested a course of Sanatogen, more as a last resource than with any real hope of cure. In the course of two weeks not only were bodily energy and appetite both improved, but the patient had actually developed a craving for food, a thing he had not known for close upon three years. The malaria symptoms, however, not having subsided, quinine injection was commenced again, and was now found to have its usual effect. It was apparent from this, and the subsequent progress of the case to recovery, that Sanatogen so affected cell activity that assimilation to nutrition and response to medication were restored to normal."

How strikingly Sanatogen affects the blood is shown by a malaria case, reported in *The Medical Press and Circular*, in which, in the course of a fortnight, there was an increase of 500,000 red corpuscles per cubic milimetre of the blood and 4½ per cent. of hæmoglobin.

Writers in *The Indian Medical Gazette* have frequently expatiated on the incomparable superiority of Sanatogen over drug treatment in the cachexia of malaria.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes. A free book, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," will be sent to all writing for it, mentioning this paper, to A. Wulfing & Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

BELL-RINGING FOR HEALTH.

RECTOR'S WIFE WHO TAKES HER PLACE IN THE BELFRY.

The ringing of church bells has been found to be a health-giving exercise for women, and at Twineham, Haywards Heath, Sussex, the rector's wife, Mrs. E. Creswell Gee, and the schoolmistress, Miss Comber-Taylor, regularly take their places in the belfry.

"I think Mrs. Creswell Gee is the only rector's wife in England who takes her place with the ringers," writes the Rev. E. Creswell Gee, "and I am given to understand by many experienced ringers that if the bell is light and easily handled there is no grander exercise for chest development than bell-ringing.

"My wife and Miss Comber-Taylor ring remarkably well, their bells weigh about 2cwt. each, and they ring them with the greatest ease. Several women in this county ring bells, notably the Misses Humble-Crofts, daughters of the rector of Waldron, who take their places in a heavy ring of eight bells. There are some teams at present where all all women."

If corners in roads are made too easy, stated the Norfolk county surveyor in a report, the danger is that motorists will drive round them faster than before.

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

KIPLING AND A LANDLADY.

During an interval in London Mr. W. D. Scully—so he tells in "Further Reminiscences of a South African Pioneer"—had rooms in Pimlico with a landlady of snobbish tendencies, who made a cult of superior persons. He tells this amusing experience:—

I had been for a short visit to Mr. Rudyard Kipling at Rottingdean, and had brought back a bunch of roses from his garden. Seeing that Mrs. Wand was so proud of her celebrities, I thought I would let her know that I, too, knew a celebrity, so when she came to set the breakfast-table next morning I pointed to the flowers and said:—

"There, Mrs. Wand, you would never guess where these roses came from; they are from the garden of the great Mr. Kipling."

"Mr. Kipling? Oo's 'e?"

"Good gracious!" I exclaimed "surely you know who Mr. Kipling is. Why, his autograph is worth a guinea!"

Mrs. Wand left the room without replying. She returned a few minutes later, with a look of scepticism on her face, and, as she put down the toast rack, remarked:—

"Well, 'e ought to be good-lookin' at that."

SIR H. TREE'S MEAL.

Mr. F. R. Benson told a good story at a luncheon in his honour. He remembered being associated years ago with his friend Sir Herbert Tree, and once Sir Herbert was making up for his part, and, being extremely nervous on that occasion, he was making up with the bone of a half-chewed cutlet and was eating greasepaint.

THE NUT'S TRAGEDY.

It was the "nut" of our establishment (writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian") who hit on the latest device for brushing his suits.

He went over them with his landlady's vacuum cleaner. The smallest of the half-dozen detachable nozzles with which the cleaner is equipped served admirably, he found, for extracting dust from clothes, even to the utmost particle.

He was full of his discovery, and was recommending it to us broadcast through the office, till one day he tried the cleaner on a dashing new suit made of a tweed which he had imagined was "homespun."

The cleaner brought out the dust all right, but more besides. It brough out every bit of the nap of the cloth and left behind only the bald crosswork of threads (like those of a piece of sacking) which forms the basis of many so-called "homespun." He has gone back to brushes.

EQUINE CONSCIENCE.

A traveller in Indiana (according to "Saxby's Magazine") noticed that a farmer was having trouble with his horse. It would start, go slowly for a short distance, and then stop again. Thereupon the farmer would have great difficulty in getting it started. Finally, the traveller approached and asked solicitously:—

"Is your horse sick?"

"Not that I know of," was the reply.

"Is he balky?"

"No, but he is so danged 'fraid I'll say, 'Whoa,' and he won't hear me, that he stops every once in a while to listen."

GOING TO THE DOGS.

Those who say that women's fashions are going to the dogs are a trifle behind the times, for I am in a position to assert definitely that women's fashions have ceased going to the dogs—that, in fact, they have arrived there (says a "Glasgow News" correspondent).

I saw an aristocratic fox terrier in Gordon-street which affected a very chic one-piece garment of semi-transparent oilskin of a rich green shade. The trimmings were of bright yellow velvet, which lent an appearance of richness to the tout ensemble, and the lugish skirt of the garment was slashed to discover a bow of pink silk on either front paw. The neck of the costume came well over the collar, with owner's name and address and "licentiate" badge.

As it pattered along, avoiding with well-bred reserve the instinct to nose around the gutters en route, I heard a newsboy shout to a colleague of his at the opposite corner; "Cheese O! Wullie! Here'r a dog oot lookin' fur a vote!"

BILL'S LOVEMAKING.

When William, of Tree Fern, made up to Kate Ryan the moon was bright and the weather was feeling good. He escorted her home over the two-mile road, and never a word said he but, "It's a bonzer night for 'possums, Kate."

Next night he met her again and poured the same remark into her shell-like ear. This went on for a week, and Kate bore it patiently in the belief that when the moon waned and darkness was upon the earth and the sins thereof, William would be more explicit.

So one dark night she encouraged him all she could, but without making her bashful lover loosen his tongue until the journey home was nearly completed. Then he blurted it out. "Kate," he said, "er"—"Yes, William," murmured, "Er—a bloke wouldn't have a dog's chance with the possums to-night." That settled Bill.—"Sydney Bulletin."

Life-size models dressed in women's costumes of 1863 will be shown at the celebrations at Redhill of the jubilee of the town's incorporation as a borough.

At an exhibition of pets at Clacton-on-Sea the exhibits numbered over 100 ranging from a donkey to a toad. The latter took the prize for the oddest exhibit.

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Friday, 10th October, 1913.

CHILD ACTORS IN INDIAN THEATRES.

THE Act dealing with the employment of children in places of amusement which has just come into operation at Home serves as a reminder that there are conditions in Indian theatres which equally call for such legislation. The stage provides one of the most direct and appealing forms of art. If used as an educational factor it is at once attractive because it teaches in a popular way and is shorn of tedious laboured arguments and tiresome dialectics. If looked at merely as a means to provide entertainment the pleasure it can afford is very great and may be of a valuable quality in that case. There are few professions, however, which have round them such a halo of romance, such a glittering attractiveness, as that of the actor; and, on the other hand, there are few professions in which there is such a disillusionment, in which the struggle is so hard and the rewards so few. The term "art" itself is a much misunderstood word, and he who would understand the difference between true art and "art" as it is generally interpreted and who would know something of the conditions behind the scenes of a stage cannot do better than to study Tolstoy's "What is Art." The fact is that we are too apt to take our pleasures at the price we are asked to pay without considering how those pleasures are given and without making sure that we are not, by receiving them, imposing undue hardships on others. This is particularly true of the theatre; and it is not many years ago since the conditions of employment in connection with the stage in England, and Europe generally, were very bad. To-day they are better, but there is still room for improvement, and it is with this object that the measure referred to has been passed. The title of it is the Children (employment abroad) Act, and the Bill was readily accepted by both Houses during last Session. The Act is designed to protect child performers, and its beneficial effects should be very great. Briefly, its main objects are to prevent unsuspecting parents signing long contracts for their children with apparently attractive salaries, trusting to the honesty of the conductor of the tour; to prevent a child being taken away to perform without the consent of the responsible guardian; and to provide that everything is done to make the child happy and contented—in other words, to minimise the danger of minors being "stranded" or falling into the hands of evil persons. Of course, these provisions are in addition to those already in force for the welfare of child performers.

If such regulations are necessary in England they are much more so here, where it is time something was done to improve the lot of child actors and dancers in Indian theatres. It is a subject about which, through ignorance and thoughtlessness, little is heard; but when the conditions under which these children perform are considered it will be evident that some restrictions should be placed on their employment to lessen their hours of work and to give them a better opportunity in their profession. Most of the children, of course, are boys, and they come, for the greater part, from the Ahmedabad district, where the majority of the gipsy tribes live. The parents of children who show an aptitude for dancing and stage work are willing to part with them because the expense of feeding them is thus saved and the elders also receive some small consideration. The payment these young performers receive varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per month, besides which they are boarded by the managers of the theatres, though the food is not always of the best. While earning their living as child performers between the ages of seven and 14 their education is absolutely neglected. When the boys get their monthly payment they either spend it in drink or smoke, and, as is obvious, there is no check upon them. Their day is a long one and the hardest part of the work comes at late night and in the early morning. As soon as they get up they are rehearsing, after which time is allowed for partaking of food and rest. Then there is dancing practice, and later their lines have to be committed to memory. The performance starts at 8 o'clock at night and finishes about 2 A.M., by which time the children are tired out, though they cannot seek rest until they have washed off the paint and done other small tasks which occupy another hour. Thus it will be seen how hard are the conditions under which these child performers work. It is a drudgery which instead of uplifting them and tending to improve the art and its purpose can only have the contrary effect.

This is a form of child labour which is liable to no control or restriction whatever by the authorities, and in the interests both of the boys and the Indian stage such a defect needs remedying. Under the Factory Act boys and girls under 14 years of age cannot work more than half time, and the employment of children under nine is absolutely forbidden. True, there are many more children employed in factories than in theatres, but still the latter class is large enough in numbers to justify such regulations being made for their welfare as we have suggested. These would be enforced by the police, and the ultimate results should, in conjunction with other circumstances, prove a benefit to the stage. It is not right that children should work such long hours, nor should they be permitted to grow up mentally starved. This lack of education is undoubtedly one of the causes which is hanging like a millstone round Indian drama and keeping it back from the development of which it is so capable. One of the very first things necessary to this development is the education of those who take up the stage as a profession, for the ignorance of the art of playing and the craft of production is sadly pronounced. For a great national drama in India there is an historic basis, environment, and fine material, and it only requires that these should be cultivated and used aright. It is perhaps too much for administrative bodies, which already have a sufficiently considerable burden of problems to cope with, to be expected, at this time at all events, to concern themselves too closely with questions of art development, but the claim that these children performing in theatres should be safe-guarded and given a fair opportunity for education is as good as, if not better than, the claim which gives child factory employes legislation for their protection. We may add that there is reason to believe that in the not very far off future there will be a movement started in Bombay having for its object the encouragement of Indian drama. Such a movement has a wide field before it for its commendable labours.

POLICE MATTERS. There are several points of general interest in the annual police report for the United Provinces. First of these is a valuable suggestion regarding the knowledge, which it is useful for civilians to have, of the conditions and methods of the work of the police. The suggestion, it appears, has been made by the Superintendent of Police at Agra that junior civilians should occasionally be associated with police investigations. The District Magistrate of Agra goes even further and is of opinion that every civilian should act for three months as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, so that he may get a real insight into police organisation and methods. These suggestions are endorsed by the Inspector-General, and there really seems no possibility of denying that such an experience must be of great value to anyone who has so much to do with the police in various capacities as has a District Magistrate and Collector. It would reveal to him much, which otherwise he cannot easily learn, of the policeman's difficulties and of the native officer's point of view, and in his judicial work it would frequently help him to assess the value of the police conclusions. We hope the suggestions will not be allowed to remain where they are. If the United Provinces will undertake an experiment on the lines indicated by either of them, it may bring results which will make other provinces desirous to copy it.

There was a most satisfactory reduction of serious crime during the year. While a stricter enforcement of sanitary and local laws produced an increase in this class of offence of 6,697, the total amount of crime excluding these, was the smallest on record during the last thirteen years. Murders decreased by 26 and cases of culpable homicide by 32. At the same time the efficiency of investigations appears to have suffered and the experience of the effect of the recommendations of the Police Commission seems to be pretty much the same as that in Madras to which we referred the other day. While the new class of head-constable and inspector is socially superior to the old and while his methods are cleaner, he is inexperienced and fails in many cases where an officer of the old kind with his years of service probably would have succeeded. Mr. Douglas Straight, the Inspector-General, says: "The investigating staff of the present day is inundated with young men, who have received an excellent training no doubt in theoretical police work, but are otherwise wanting in experience and ignorant of the ways of criminals, and it would be no exaggeration to say that one-fifth of the existing investigation staff are not at present fitted to be entrusted with investigations." This criticism, we have no doubt, is perfectly just, but at the same time we hope there will be no haste to condemn the measures which have been adopted at the instance of the Commission. There are admitted disadvantages, but there are also admitted gains. The new type of officer commands as a rule greater respect and confidence amongst the people, and a better understanding between police and people, while it may be very slow of growth, will, in the end, more than make up for the inefficiency of officers during their early years of service.

MR. CHURCHILL AND HOME RULE. THOUGH doubtless Mr. Winston Churchill's utterances at Dundee had the full authority and approval of his colleagues, his speech will disappoint his followers. There was much less determination and defiance than was anticipated. It seems to us that he would be glad to get out of the difficulty he and his brother reformers have created for themselves. He appears anxious that Lord Loreburn's suggested conference should be held, though his invitation to his opponents to accept it was scarcely enticing. "Peace is better than triumph," said Mr. Churchill, "provided it is peace with honour. Home Rule is not unalterable. The Parliament Act has rendered far-reaching alterations possible, but only on one condition—there must be agreement." In other words, "confer as much as you like, but unless you accept our terms your labour will have been in vain." His declaration that one party alone can carry Home Rule, but it will take more than one party to make it a lasting success, is tantamount to an admission that the members of the Cabinet are greatly perturbed by the prospect before the country and his further observation, as to the possibility of amendment, as a confession of his belief that as a permanent solution the Irish policy of the Government is inefficacious. If the Cabinet were united and fully convinced of the righteousness of that policy it would not be necessary for Mr. Churchill to explain that before Home Rule can become fully operative, before any legislation can be passed by the Irish Parliament, there must be a general election and that should the result of that election be a transference of power it will be open to the Unionists to repeal the measure. If they were sincere in their desire to benefit Ireland and to secure for her efficient and stable Government they would not run the risk of a prolongation of the strife between parties, but appeal to the country at once and on that question only. But no, they pretend to believe they have a mandate to give Ireland Home Rule and will resort to any subterfuge to carry out their intentions. The signs of a change for the better in the situation and the disposition of Ulster leaders to restrict their position are not perceptible at this distance. But Mr. Churchill's asseveration that the claim of North-East Ulster, if sincerely advanced, it could not be ignored, was uttered for no other purpose than as a repetition of the invitation to a conference at which it is not proposed to adhere to Lord Loreburn's stipulation that no preliminary conditions shall be exacted.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH. PERSIA is well-rid of Salar-ed-Dowleh. In Switzerland, whither he is bound, he will soon, it may be hoped, sink into an obscurity from which it will be difficult for the echoes of his once powerful name to reach his native country. His fate should be a warning to any, who may be tempted to oppose those who are working for law and order in Persia. Where so courageous and cunning a leader as he has failed, one, too, who not long ago was a personality whose call commanded support, others may well fear to venture their arms. The efforts of the Government to suppress Salar-ed-Dowleh were arduous and prolonged, but in the end they have succeeded. Deserted by most of his defeated followers and himself a victim of disease, the ex-Shah's brother has had to recognise that the odds have been too heavy for him. This should add much to the reputation of the present Government for security, and in spite of the fact that there is much lawlessness yet to be put down in Persia, it gives distinct hope that order may gradually be achieved throughout the country.

DR. JOHNSON AND AMERICANS. IT was a piece of literary bravery for Mr. John L. Griffiths, Consul-General of the United States in London, to make "Dr. Johnson and America" the subject of his presidential address to the Johnson Society at the recent celebration at Lichfield. The great Cham of Literature, to use the title given him by Smollett, held pronounced views upon Americans, who in his day were in rebellion against England, and he expressed them in his customary trenchant style. Mr. Griffiths said if Dr. Johnson were now living he would talk very differently of America to-day, for no one admired more than he did great manifestations of creative energy. We cast no imputations on the credit due to our cousins for creative energy, but we should delight, were it possible, to hear him talk of Americans or to have his impressions of New York. We can imagine the thunder of his vehemence as he commenced, "Sir.." and the weighty outburst which would follow.

FADS, FOOD, AND FITNESS.

There are few men so unfortunate as faddists. They are so illogical in their apparent logic, so unreasonable in their apparent reason, that it would be a matter for laughter were it not such a grimly distressing sight to see them wearing themselves out in their efforts to save themselves being worn out. These things may sound paradoxical, but they are nevertheless true; they are on a par with the folly of the man who died of starvation in trying to prove that he could live without food, with the frog in Æsop which burst itself in endeavouring to assume the girth of an ox.

Perhaps the silliest of all faddists is the health faddist, and he is the commonest. He will protect himself elaborately against chills and be ill with pneumonia for months; he will have a passing pain in the head and give himself a bigger one somewhere else in trying to get rid of it; he is not conspicuous for his robustness, indeed, he is generally rather a puny specimen; and when he dies he is very far short of being a Methuseleh—though if you met him beyond the Great Divide afterwards he would probably explain this latter failure by saying that he should have eaten half a nut less at meals or taken Mother Seezal's Little Quiver Pills instead of Pimpkin's Popular Purple Powders for Pale People.

It must not be thought, on the other hand, that a policy of have-everything-you-want, gratify-every-wish, why-worry-about-fitness is either an ideal one or a healthy one. We have handed on to us the most precious heritage—*Life*; and we have the most wonderful of gifts in the human body. It is, therefore, only right to take care of this gift in the happiest and least artificial of ways. To give him his due, the faddist is a well meaning man, and his intentions are perfectly good; where he goes wrong is in his failure to understand Nature—he does not appreciate the fact that Nature is something beautiful, something omnipotent, something above us which we have to follow instead of trying to drive.

* * *

These conclusions were not arrived at without some acquaintanceship with faddists, and were recalled by a number of books sent to us for notice.

The first book has for its title "Fletcherism: What it is." The work is not so formidable as the title suggests, and the little book contains many truths which will be driven home on a perusal of its pages. It would not be right to give away the principles laid down by the author, Mr. Horace Fletcher, by which health and strength can be obtained in old age as well as in youth. Fletcherism is the doctrine of dietetic righteousness, or, in simpler language how to eat correctly. Here are Mr. Rockefeller's maxims, as quoted with approval by Mr. Fletcher, from which an idea of his principles may be gathered.

Don't gobble your food.
Fletcherise, or chew very slowly while you eat.
Talk on pleasant topics.
Don't be in a hurry
Take time to masticate, and cultivate a cheerful appetite while you eat.

These are excellent precepts, the value of which no one will doubt. The reader will think that at last he has met with a commonsense writer on the subject when he reads: "Trust to nature absolutely and accept her guidance, If she calls for pie, eat pie. If she calls for it at midnight eat it then, *but eat right*" (the italics are mine). Of course what suits one man does not suit another; but when the author talks about eating only one, sometimes two meals a day, and that "the 'Fletcherite' at business frequently follows the method of having nuts or plain biscuits in his desk in case he feels like taking them"—it is then that we get back to the unnaturalness and illogicalness of these logical experts in health culture. To make the point clearer by only one instance: if a man eats one big meal a day and for the rest of the time nibbles at biscuits and nuts like a mouse, how much better off is he compared with the man who eats his meals regularly and takes a respectable quantity of food, and that of a decent but not over rich quality?

Another book sent by the same publishers is on "Muscle Control" and is written by Maxick. One is prejudiced against the work by the unlovely specimens of athletes seen in the quite excellent photographs. Muscles which look as if they might be balls of clay, painted over, and stuck about the different members of the body are neither desirable nor natural. The ancient Greeks were among the best developed people the world has seen, but their strength was always in beautiful well-modelled limbs and lines of the figure. It is the limb which is shapely in repose but in which the muscles can tighten and give of their strength at need which should be the ideal. Take the statues of Venus, Doryphoros or Apoxyomenos, the body and its members are cleanly cut and inspiring in their shapeliness; there is none of the ugly bulging muscular deformities beloved of a certain type of present-day athelete.

"My methods, or boxing as a fine art," by Georges Carpentier, the heavy-weight champion of Europe, is a book which will appeal to all those who follow the "noble art."

Another excellent book just published is "Physical Training." (junior course) by E. John Solano. It deals with Swedish exercises, games, swimming, diving, life saving, etc.

* * *

It is a fine ideal to be proud of the body and to keep it fit and strong. There are signs of a Renaissance in physical culture, and the tendency is one of the brightest and most hopeful. As the old Latin adage advocated: *mens sana in corpore sano*; and the maxim is one which should be borne in mind by all who are Nature's children, by all who realise the beauty of strength and forms. The best advice one can give to those who seek to realise this ideal is to read such books as these, act on the sound and natural advice which is to be found here and there in them, and to leave the rest, the unnatural fads of faddists, severely alone. After all Nature is the great teacher, and to understand her is to become most natural, i. e., as near the ideal as possible.

W. G. P.

[The first three books are published by Ewart, Seymour, & Co., London; and the last by John Murray.]

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, Sept. 19.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

Weather of the worst description was experienced at Balmoral on Sunday, rain falling heavily and the landscape being enshrouded in a thick mist; consequently there was an unusually small congregation at Crathie parish church, which was attended by the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family. Their Majesties drove to church in a closed carriage preceded by an outrider, and they were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, second closed carriage containing Prince Albert, Prince Henry, and Prince George with Mr. Hansell, their tutor. The King wore Highland costume, with a Glengarry bonnet, the Queen had a fawn cloak over a blue costume, and a hat trimmed with pink; the Prince of Wales was also in Highland dress, and Princess Mary wore a pink dress and a black hat with white wings. Princess Henry of Battenberg, accompanied by Princess Victoria, motored from Abergeldie Castle. The King and Queen are greatly enjoying their holiday at Balmoral, where the fine weather prevailing during nearly the whole week enabled them to spend much of their time out of doors. The heavy rains of some days ago came as a boon to the salmon streams, and enabled His Majesty to get some excellent fishing, a sport in which the Prince of Wales and one or two of his younger brothers joined. The Duchess of Fife and her sister Princess Maud, splendid anglers both, were sometimes included in the party. It is a long time since "a command" performance has been given at Balmoral, and Mr. Cyril Maude is naturally much pleased with the honour done him on Saturday night by the King, who invited him to perform at the Castle. Everybody seemed amused by the play—"The Headmaster"—and the whole affair was all the more enjoyable in that it was informal, only the servants, tenants and ghillies being invited, in addition to the house-party now at the Castle.

Lord Lansdowne has been staying for some days at the Castle, and on his taking his departure, the Queen decided to motor back with him to Meikleour, his Perthshire home. Her Majesty was accompained by Princess Mary and Prince Albert, and Admiral Duncan was also with the Royal party. The route taken was over the Cairnwell, which, I am told, is the highest public road in the country. The car went through Glenshee and Blairgowirie, and as it passed slowly through the latter place, it was recognised by those who had seen it going through Rattray to Cortachy last month, and the Queen and her children were enthusiastically greeted. On approching Meikleour a good view of the famous beech hedge that bounds the policies on the south-east side was had. The trees, forming the hedge reach a height of nearly one hundred feet, and its length is a third of a mile. It is said to have been planted in 1746, the year in which the disastrous battle of Culloden was fought, and, according to local tradition, some of the men who had been employed in building the dyke in front of the bridge had to leave the work to take part in the battle. Meikleour is a most interesting, beautiful old place, the house standing above the River Tay, close to where the Isla falls into it. The gardens are of great and varied charm, finely laid out, and spreading away to the south. This was the Queen's first visit to Meikleour, which was reached soon after noon, so that Her Majesty was able to walk round the grounds before luncheon, and I hear that she was delighted with all she saw. In the afternoon Lord and Lady Lansdowne motored the Queen and her party over to Stobhall, one of the most interesting old houses in Scotland, set high above the Tay, whose sweeping curves soon break musically over the Linn o' Campsie. The glory of Stobhall has departed, but in its day it was associated with stirring times. Its lands were granted by Robert Bruce to Sir Malcolm Drummond after Bannockburn, and here the latter's great-grand-daughter Annabelle was born, who became the Queen of Robert III. of Scotland. Stobhall still remains in the hands of the Drummonds, but Lord Ancaster makes his home at his castle in Strath-earn, and Stobhall is inhabited by one of the factors of the estate. So the charming old gardens are no longer tended by their chatelaine, as in former times. The stone sundial; on which the Drummond arms are carved, stands amidst the flowers that still bloom there, and all around are lovely sylvan scenes. The dwelling is deeply interesting architecturally, being composed of a group of detached buildings, instead of one imposing mansion. The chief of these, dated 1578, has a chapel and priest's rooms. The roof of the chapel is painted with figures on horseback and heraldic devices bearing the Drummond motto, "Gang warily," all preserving their pristine freshness. It is a joy to wander about a demesne that has been so carefully guarded by its owners all down the centuries, and the Queen, who loves and venerates such records of the past, must have spent a very pleasant hour there.

The Queen returned to Meikleour for tea, and left with the Prince and Princess and Admiral Duncan soon afterwards for Balmoral. By that time news of the Royal visitors had spread, and as the car passed through Blairgowrie, it was slowed down, at the Queen's wish, in order that the people thronging the roads should have a good view. Needless to say, they accorded her a very loyal welcome, and were well repaid for their long wait by the gracious and smiling acknowledgements of Her Majesty and her young daughter and sailor son.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Early autumn on the Danish coast is generally a delightful time of the year, and Queen Alexandra and her sister the Empress Marie are having a very pleasant time at Hvidore, their villa near Copenhagen. Although so devoted to each other, the Royal sisters have in many ways quite different tastes, as is shown by the furnishing of their respective suites of rooms. Queen Alexandra shows a decided preference for a tasteful simplicity of decoration, but the Empress's apartments are a striking witness to their occupation by one long accustomed to luxurious Russian surroundings. Their Majesties, however, share with equal pleasure the real Old English garden, made by English gardeners, and laid out with English flowers. The Duke of Connaught is to leave.

(*Continued on page 9*).

HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

MR. CHURCHILL'S INVITATION.

A GUARDED SPEECH.

PERIL OF "LAWLESS AUDACITY."

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Speaking at Dundee this evening Mr. Churchill at the outset denounced the campaign of calumny against individual Ministers by the polecats of politics. Referring to Home Rule he said that the last substitute for a Parliamentary majority, which the Unionist party were being urged to adopt, was civil and religious war in Ulster accompanied by mutiny in the Army and a boycott of the Territorials. If that was the situation in October, what would it be by November 5th?

Home Rule would pass. "I do not doubt the power, intention and right of the Government to carry the Bill through," said Mr. Churchill, "still less do I doubt the power of the State to maintain the law and suppress disorder by whomsoever fomented. It will be an ill day when the Government is weak and cowardly enough to succumb to violence on the part of any section of the community."

Mr. Churchill continued: "Before Home Rule can become fully operative, before any legislation can be passed by the Irish Parliament, there must be a general election. Should the result of that election be a transference of power it will be open to the Unionists to repeal the measure and that is our answer to their complaints.

A BULLY'S VETO.

"If the passing of Home Rule were to be nullified by a minority, which had the lawless audacity to interpose a bully's veto more arbitrary than the veto of the Crown which was abolished three hundred years ago, then constitutional Parliamentary agitation to redress grievances throughout the Empire and civilised world would be discredited and mocked. Against such a peril, against such outrageous pretensions, the Government will take all the necessary and appropriate measures."

But happily, continued Mr. Churchill, there were signs of a change for the better in the situation. He had lately seen a disposition of the Ulster leaders to restrict their position to a claim to special consideration for North-East Ulster. Such a claim, if sincerely advanced, could not be ignored. "I tell Ulstermen," he said "there is no advance they can make which will not be matched, more than matched, by their Irish fellow-countrymen, and by the Liberal party. One party alone can carry Home Rule, but it will take more than one party to make it a lasting success.

"Peace is better than triumph, provided it is peace with honour. The Home Rule Bill is not unalterable. The Parliament Act has rendered far-reaching alterations possible, but only on one condition. There must be agreement."—Reuter.

"A DANGEROUS GAME OF BLUFF."

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking at Huddersfield, said that the Government was playing a dangerous game of bluff. It could not resist the Unionist demand for an appeal to the people to decide the great issue of Home Rule or Union.—Reuter.

CONFLICTING UNIONIST VIEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Unionist papers make conflicting comments on Mr. Churchill's speech of yesterday.

The *Daily Mail* says, that if a settlement is reached, it will be largely due to Mr. Churchill's wise, conciliatory utterance.

The *Morning Post* says: Mr. Churchill's guarded, vague reference to North-East Ulster may turn out to be of great importance, but it cannot easily be reconciled with the rest of the speech.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: While Mr. Churchill recognised the gravity of the position in Ulster, we regret that he accompanied that recognition with language almost designed to render it nugatory.

The *Daily Graphic* says: Mr. Churchill's talk of concessions is a waste of words. The Unionists must be prepared for a more serious struggle than has yet been contemplated.

The *Daily Express* says: If the Government mean what Mr. Churchill says, then all thought of a compromise becomes vain. If they insist on civil war, they will have it.

The *Daily News* and *Daily Chronicle* appeal to the Unionists, in view of Mr. Churchill's speech, to drop heroics and frankly to face the facts.—Reuter.

CANADIAN ORANGEMEN.

MORE FORCES READY FOR ULSTER'S ARMY.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 8.

More forces of Orangemen in the West have offered their services to Sir Edward Carson for fighting.

The Grand-Master of Saskatoon, in a statement, said. "We are ready. Ulster's only expense will be to supply the ammunition."—Reuter.

AMERICAN NAVY.

GOVERNMENT TO ASK FOR INCREASED PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

The Government will ask the Congress in December for three Dreadnoughts and a proportional number of submarines and destroyers. The United States policy is likely to be "less money ashore and more afloat."—Reuter.

YUAN-SHI-K'AI.

POLICY OF THE NEW REPUBLIC.

ASSURANCE REGARDING FOREIGN INTERESTS.

PEKING, Oct. 9.

The undertakings which Yuan-Shi-K'ai will enter into at to-morrow's inauguration ceremony include an engagement strictly to observe all treaties and other obligations of the former Manchu and provisional Republican Governments with foreign countries, and all contracts with foreign companies and individuals. He will also confirm all the rights and privileges of foreigners in China, and will urge all citizens to endeavour to strengthen international friendship with sincerity.

This is considered in Peking as proving China's friendly intentions towards foreign interests.—Reuter.

MESSAGE FROM KING GEORGE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Yuan-Shi-K'ai has sent a message of thanks to King George on Britain's recognition of the Republic. The King replied in a congratulatory telegram.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.

On the occasion of the election of Yuan-Shi-K'ai and the recognition of the Chinese Republic, the Kaiser exchanged friendly telegrams with Yuan-Shi-K'ai.—Reuter.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.

Austria-Hungary has recognised the Republic.—Reuter.

THE THRONE OF HANOVER.

RENOUNCED BY PRINCE ERNST-AUGUST.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

In view of the reports of an estrangement between the Kaiser and his son-in-law, Prince Ernst-August of Cumberland, regarding the Throne of Hanover, a communique has been issued in Berlin showing that Prince Ernst-August has definitely renounced his claim to the Throne of Hanover, thus securing him the Throne of Brunswick, where, it is understood, he will shortly make his formal entry as Duke.

It is doubtful, however, whether the renunciation is binding on all the members of the Cumberland family and their descendants.

In some quarters of Berlin a demand is made that a guarantee to this effect be given before Prince Ernst-August is recognised as Duke of Brunswick.—Reuter.

LABOUR TROUBLE.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 9.

Mr. Burton, Minister of Railways, in a speech here, has stated that, owing to a decrease in the overseas traffic, resulting from the labour unrest in the Transvaal, it would be necessary to dismiss some 500 railwaymen.—Reuter.

PRESS AND IMPERIALISM.

ACT IN FORCE TO FACILITATE DISTRIBUTION.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Post Office informs the Empire Press Union, as a result of a deputation to Mr. Samuel, that an Act is now in force whereby a publication in any part of the Empire will benefit by the inland newspaper rate of one halfpenny per copy. The Government hope that the distribution thus facilitated of newspapers published in different parts of the Empire will strengthen Imperial ties and promote trade.—Reuter.

MAUD ALLAN'S INDIAN VISIT.

STRONG OBJECTION BY BISHOPS OF INDIA.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

In a letter to the *Times*, on behalf of the Bishops of India, the Bishop of Calcutta says that Miss Maud Allan's visit would be beneficial neither to the position of Englishmen in India nor to the cause of morality among Indians. The opinion of Englishmen in India on the subject, he adds, is unanimous to a very unusual degree.—Reuter.

A CURSE TO LABOUR.

MR. MACDONALD CONDEMNS THE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Speaking at Hendon, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said that the curse to the progress of Labour was the advocacy of direct action by sympathetic strikes. There was no room in the party for Syndicalists.—Reuter.

MORE INDIAN RESISTERS ARRESTED.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 8.

Twenty-five Indians were arrested today for hawking without licenses. They included three who had only been released from prison yesterday, and six women.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The first portion, namely £2,300,000, of the St. Petersburg loan of seven millions sterling, interest 4½ per cent., price 93¾, is being underwritten in London.—Reuter.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

ARRANGEMENTS IN HONGKONG.

GOVERNMENT TO ASSUME CONTROL.

HONG-KONG Oct. 9.

In the Legislative Council, to-day, while discussing the Budget for 1914, the Acting Governor said it had been decided to establish a Government opium monopoly in Hong-Kong, and arrangements had been made to take over, upon expiration of the lease, the opium farmers' staff and appliances for boiling, and to rent the farmers' premises. The question of erecting permanent offices depended largely upon Government's future policy. Negotiations were progressing with the Government of India to obtain the necessary supply of raw opium during 1914.—Reuter.

EXCITING TRIAL IN RUSSIA.

ALLEGED RITUAL MURDER OF CHRISTIAN BOY.

KIEFF, Oct. 9.

The trial has opened here of a Jew named Beyliss on a charge of ritual murder of a Christian boy named Qussinsky. The trial is exciting world-wide interest, and numbers of journalists have arrived in Kieff. Many of them are unable to gain admission to the court. Beyliss has been in prison two years.—Reuter.

NAVAL STRENGTH IN THE PACIFIC.

AUSTRALIA DISSATISFIED AND WANTS A CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Reuter learns that the Australians are much dissatisfied with the naval position in the Pacific. The decision of the Imperial Conference to have three units in the Pacific has not been fulfilled and only the Australian unit exists. The problem is more urgent in view of the opening of the Panama Canal. Consequently, Australia desires a naval conference in the near future.—Reuter.

ACCIDENT TO HAWKER.

FALLS 50 FEET AT BROOKLANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Mr. Hawker, who nearly won the *Daily Mail* round Britain competition recently, fell at Brooklands to-day from a height of 50 feet and badly injured his spine. Hawker was starting on an attempt to make a 290 miles uninterrupted flight. The weather was gusty.—Reuter.

CITIZEN PEACEMAKERS.

COMMITTEE'S WORK IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Citizens Committee is working in Dublin to secure peace. Professor Kettle, the chairman, has protested against the 30,000 people in the quarrel gambling away the future of the other 340,000 citizens of Dublin. The Lord Mayor has offered the committee the use of the Mansion House.—Reuter.

KING-DETECTIVE.

SPAIN'S RULER WATCHES OVER FRENCH PRESIDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A characteristic story is being told of King Alfonso, who, desiring to watch personally over President Poincare's safety, followed him in mufti, with an aide-de-camp, in a private car, during all the calls made by M. Poincare, upon royal personages in Madrid, always keeping at a discreet distance and passing the President unnoticed.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

STIFFENING ATTITUDE ON SHIPPING REBATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

Pending a ruling by the Department of Justice, the Attorney-General has ordered the suspension of a clause in the Tariff Bill, under which the five per cent. rebate on goods imported in American bottoms does not affect the countries with which the United States has treaties prohibiting such discrimination.—Reuter.

MR. SULZER'S IMPEACHMENT.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TAKES ALL THE BLAME.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.

Evidence for the defence began yesterday in the investigation of the charges against ex-Governor Sulzer.

The chief witness was his private secretary, Mr. Sarecky, who took the blame for all the alleged irregularities.—Reuter.

SALAR-ED-DOWLEH LEAVES FOR EUROPE.

TEHERAN, Oct. 8.

Salar-ed-Dowleh has left Kermanshah for Switzerland. He will be accompanied through Russia by a member of the Russian Legation.—Reuter.

The Officiating Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces and the chief secretary, Mr. R. Burn, left Naini Tal for Simla on Wednesday. The visit is believed to be in connection with the Cawnpore case.

THE THREAT OF WAR.

EFFORTS TO PREVENT FRESH OUTBREAK.

RUMANIA WORKING FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

King Ferdinand and the Sultan exchanged most cordial telegrams on the occasion of the ratification of the Treaty of Constantinople, expressing a resolution to establish the friendliest relations between the two countries.—Reuter.

BUKHAREST, Oct. 9.

After several hours' deliberation, the Cabinet decided to take vigorous diplomatic action to prevent the outbreak of a fresh Balkan war.—Reuter

BULGARIAN POLICY.

RAPPROCHEMENT WITH AUSTRIA URGED.

SOFIA, Oct. 9.

A sensation has been caused by the publication of a letter addressed to the King by the Liberal leaders, Rodoslavoff, Ghenadieff and Tontchess, alleging that Bulgaria's adherence to Russian policy had caused her disasters, and urging a *rapprochement* with Austria-Hungary.—Reuter.

THE BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY.

BUSINESS TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

The directors of the Bombay Banking Company, Ltd., which suspended payment on Tuesday last, have decided to resume business from to-day. The offices of the bank were kept open yesterday, and the establishment was engaged in making up the accounts, but as yesterday was a bank holiday no business was done. The directors state that they are now in a position to make payments to the depositors.

A RECENT CASE.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It having come to my knowledge that reports are current to the effect that I received a sum of money as consideration for withdrawing the case which I recently brought against Mr. A. Crawford I beg you will, in justice to the parties concerned, allow me a little space in your valuable paper to assert with all the positiveness of which I am capable that such is not the case. The sole consideration which impelled me was my wife's assurance that she and the accused were innocent.—Yours, &c.

R. W. WATSON.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Lallubhai Asharam Shah, LL.B., to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in succession to Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt., LL.B., who has resigned.

The appointment of Halil Halid Bey as Consul General for Turkey at Bombay.

Mr. W. Sloane, on return to duty, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, on relief to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Surat.

Mr. D. MacDonald, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police Kaira.

The Rev. A. B. F. Cole, Chaplain of Karachi, is granted combined leave up to twenty-one months.

The Rev. W. E. C. Henry, Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), has been granted permission to return to duty within the period of his leave.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Rev. E. W. Simpson of the American Presbyterian Mission in Western India.

The Reverend Canon J. G. S. Syme is appointed Chaplain of Karachi with effect from the 15th October or subsequent date.

Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson to act as Principal, Elphinstone College, vice Mr. A. L. Coverston.

Mr. Dinsha Dorabji Kapadia to act as Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, vice Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson.

Captain C. W. Waddington, C.I.E., M.V.O., 2nd Batt., B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted thirteen months' leave out of India with effect from the 10th October.

The services of Lieut. Colonel J. Crimmin, C.B., V.C., I.M.S., are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 1st October.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief, to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vice Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., resigned.

Captain W. D. H. Stevenson, I.M.S., Assistant to the Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, has been granted combined and steady leave for thirteen months.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Major Dinshaw Dossabhoy Khambatta, V.D., *Khan Bahadur*, resigns his Commission and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

Mr. H. C. Crossle, Assistant Engineer, is granted combined leave for six months.

Mr. W. Greer, I.C.S. on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Surat.

Mr. A. A. Musto, Assistant Engineer, is transferred to the Indus Left Bank Division and posted to the Fuleli Canal District.

Mr. R. E. C. Oram, Temporary Engineer, is transferred from the Poona to the Malsiras District of the Nira Right Bank Canal.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

MEXICAN BATTLE.

DEFEATED TROOPS EXECUTED.

GREAT MASSACRE OF SPANIARDS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Telegrams from Mexico state that the Federal Commander Alvarez surrendered Torreon to the rebels after a battle lasting four days, in which both sides lost heavily.

The telegrams add that Francisco Stilla, the Constitutionalist Commander, executed Alvarez, his staff and 125 soldiers.

A later report speaks of a great massacre of Spaniards, in which 175 persons were slaughtered.—Reuter.

KIDNAPPING.

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN STOLEN.

One of the most unfortunate features of the recent trouble at the Arsenal and Woosung that has come to light has been the disappearance of hundreds of children—particularly young children. It is computed that within the last two months no fewer than 500 children have either strayed or been stolen from their homes in the native city and another 100 at least are said to be missing from the neighbourhood from Chapei to Woosung.

The particulars of the various cases are to be placed before the President of the Anti-kidnapping League and it is confidently anticipated that action will be taken. The aftermath of the war locally has brought to light some very pathetic cases and in many instances parents have been deprived of all their children. As an example, one case might be cited that will give a general idea of the atrocities that have taken place in the very heart of the Settlement. Three days after the long procession of poor people from the native city, a certain shopkeeper and his wife, together with a boy aged five years and two girls aged, respectively, eight and eleven years, sought shelter on the foreshore below the monument that marks the line of demarcation between the Settlement and the French Concession.

About 2 a.m., as the parents slept, three men approached the refugees and quietly waking the children decoyed them under the promise of providing them with some dainties to eat. The children have not since been seen, but a description of the men who took them away has been furnished by a couple of ship's coolies who witnessed the incident but could not at the time intervene in consequence of being tied to time in the loading of their vessel.

Not only have the traffickers in children taken the children away while parents have slept in the streets, but it is alleged that certain well-to-do Chinese have stooped to make use of the name of the local Refugee Committee to secure youngsters. In one instance a Chinese approached a family who had sought shelter with some friends in Honan Road and persuaded them to let the children be taken charge of by the Chinese Y. M. C. A. In good faith the parents allowed the person in question to take five young children away.

The next day when the parent sought to see their offspring they were astounded to learn that they had been the victims of a trick, and in spite of every effort by the Municipal and the Chinese police the children are still undiscovered.

At a rough computation it is said more than a hundred parents returned to their homes in the native city without their children and it is threatened in the city that if a person suspected of kidnapping is found he will be summarily executed by the people who have been worked up to a high pitch of excitement.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The meetings of the three Plenipotentiaries to discuss Tibetan affairs will be held at "Wheatfield," the house belonging to the Maharaja of Dharbhanga in Simla.

The results gained by the exploration on the North-East Frontier during the last cold weather in the way of topographical information are now being mapped. Considerable areas hitherto blank are being filled in.

The spice and nutmeg grove at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Peradeniya, which is an interesting feature and which visitors usually make a point of seeing is to be extended and improved. It will shortly contain most of the few varieties of spice-bearing trees. Which it does not already include.

A few mornings ago, the Colombo papers say, one of Mr. Pate's trainers took "Mujahid" for a working gallop on the racecourse. The horse started all right, but when nearing the ninth furlong post the saddle slipped and threw the rider heavily on to the railing, whence he fell to the ground. He was admitted to the General Hospital shortly afterwards but died within four hours. On examination it was discovered that he had sustained a fracture of the frontal bone and that his legs and right arm were severely injured.

A few nights ago a soldier belonging to the East Lancashire Regiment entered the shop of Messrs. Manakral and Co. on the pretence of purchasing some jewellery. Among several articles, a gold ring was shown to him when he bolted with it. Promptly the proprietor of the firm raised cries of "Chor ko pukro." A police sepoy who heard the cries and was on duty at the corner of Elphinstone Street whistled for help and gave chase after the soldier and overtook him near the Volunteer Hall on Garden Road. The soldier was taken in charge by the military authorities.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the homeward mails of the 4th instant arrived at Aden at 11 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th idem.

BENGAL UNREST.

SIR B. FULLER AND THE GOVERNMENT.

CRITICISM OF THE "WOBBLING POLICY."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller, commenting on the *Times* article which urged the exercise of a firmer hand in the suppression of political crime in Bengal, associates the present unrest with the position of the Civil Service. He says that attempts are being made to show that this service has fulfilled its day, that it should now be disestablished and the administration entrusted to the officials less firmly compacted by esprit de corps and more amenable to political influence. Sir Bampfylde Fuller says that there could not be a greater mistake. The Indian Civil Service may seem an anachronism to modern ideas, but it possesses the immense advantage of being the Government which the people of India can respect. Unfortunately the British Government for the past six or seven years has presented to India an appearance of extraordinary weakness, he continues, to Indians who wished well to the British rule. "My abandonment by the Home authorities," he says," could only be taken as an act of fatuous timidity. A few weeks after I left the outrages commenced in Dacca and have continued ever since our policy has been one of alternate doses of cane and jam. Seditious writings of the native Press have been solemnly condemned, but an Indian editor, who had been a protagonist of unrest, was received during his visit to England with much distinction in political and even Royal circles. The hands of the executive have been strengthened by special laws, but a ludicrous qualification has been imposed that an appeal shall be allowed to the High Court, Calcutta. Finally, the wobbling policy overset the partition of Bengal, thus blackening the faces of our officers and weakening the confidence of Mahomedans. Why has the Bengal Service lost its influence? Because its numbers are absurdly inadequate effectively to govern the dense population and because its authority has been undermined by the Calcutta High Court which, since the days of Hastings, has always posed as an antagonist of the executive Government even appearing to welcome the opportunities of obstructing its usefulness."

The *Times* article strongly condemns newspapers like the *Bengalee* which are declared to spread a spirit of antagonism to the Government and make the detection and the suppression of crime more difficult. It urges the strengthening of the Bengal police by the offer of better pay.

CAWNPORE RIOT CASE.

CONFERENCE OF MOSLEM LEADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 9.

The Hon. the Raja of Mahmodabad, who is on his way from Simla to Lucknow, stopped at Cawnpore to-day to discuss matters regarding the Cawnpore mosque riot case with local Mahomedans and others. On alighting from his special saloon at the E. I. Railway station, he was given a great ovation. Among those present at the meeting which discussed matters were Mr. Mazharal Haque, the Hon. Mr. Syed Raza Ali, the Hon. Mr. Fazal Haque (from Calcutta), and Moulana Abdul Bari of Feriaghi Mahal, Lucknow.

Local Mahomedans are confident that the difficulties in connection with the mosque affair will be solved to their satisfaction, through the intervention of the Raja of Mahmodabad. The Raja of Mahmodabad, Mr. Mazharal Haque and others left Cawnpore in the evening.

It is probable that the mosque riot case will not be taken up on the 18th instant, as Mr. Ross Alston, who has been engaged on behalf of the Crown, has obtained the consent of Mr. Mazharal Haque, leading counsel for the defence, to the case being taken up on the 22nd instant.

DURBAR AT MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 9.

The European Durbar which took place at the Palace yesterday was a picture of unsurpassed brilliance. Over a hundred guests attended the function. The Hon'ble the Resident drove to the Palace under a strong military escort, the arrival and departure being announced by a salute of guns. After the guests had been presented to his Highness the Maharajah, they were entertained to amusements in the form of wrestling bouts, musical rides, etc., which took place in the Palace Courtyard. The proceedings terminated with a display of fireworks. Thousands of people watched the spectacle from every available coign of vantage.

THE KANDAHAR AFFAIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

A frontier correspondent states that the recent rioting at Kandahar has caused considerable perturbation in court circles in Kabul. The only course open to the Amir seems the institution of an impartial commission of enquiry into the whole affair.

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 9.

The committee to enquire into administrative problems in Bengal is a provincial one. The Local Government have applied for some members outside the province in order to avail themselves of experience other than in the Presidency itself. The Committee will be the Hon. Mr. E. V. Levinge (president); Mr. Beatson Bell, Mr. K. C. De, Mr. H. V. Lovett and Mr. C. E. Low.

FIRE ON BO... STEAME...

SEVEN LAS... ASPHYXIA...

RESCUED FROM P... POSITION.

Great excitement was cau... the s.s. "Aleppo" lying in No... the Victoria Docks, at about midnight on Wednesday, when an alarm of fire was raised by the watchman.

It appears that the watchman noticed smoke coming through the ventilators and on looking in found dense clouds of smoke issuing from hatch No. 3. Information was immediately conveyed to the Fire Brigade, and the Port Trust Engine and the Municipal fire engines at Mandvi, Haines Road, Babula Tank and the Fort quickly arrived on the scene and were immediately followed by the Police. Only one engine was, however, used, which poured a continuous stream of water on to the fire.

The fire was found to have originated in the fore part of the port coal bunker against the wooden bulkhead. This bulkhead is separated from the iron bulkhead by about twelve inches. The hold contained a cargo of matches and other combustible materials which had been shipped for Karachi.

The fire engine centered its operations between the two bulkheads, and the ship's crew and firemen and the police attacked the fire in the bunker.

OVER POWERED BY FUMES.

When the fire brigade lascars were engaged in the bunker, some of them entered it and seven of them were overpowered by the noxious fumes and were rendered unconscious. They were promptly removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where they are improving.

The fire smouldered for over two hours before it could be brought under control, and was eventually extinguished about half-past three.

The steamer was to have sailed last night, and was being loaded with a cargo of grain. As soon as the fact of the fire breaking out was known, Mr. Cherry, Acting Superintendent of the Port Trust, went to the spot and ordered the discharge of the cargo that had been loaded.

The damage by the fire is considered slight, as only a small cargo of matches and some wood had been destroyed. Some damage was done to the grain by water.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion and is considered to have originated either in the coal bunker or in the cargo of matches.

Superintendent Walton and Inspector Gough of the Dock Police supervised the police operations, and Mr. Greenop, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, conducted the operations of the fire engine.

The s. s. "Aleppo" is a vessel of 3,536 tons, and Captain Jones is the master of the ship. Messrs. J. Fraiay, and Co. are the local agents. The vessel was unable to leave last night.

TRANSPORT "REWA."

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

The hired transport "Rewa," Captain T. Kerr, will sail to-day for Southampton with details of different regiments, consisting of 46 officers, 30 ladies, 23 children, 24 warrant officers, 16 women, 36 children, 1,156 non-commissioned officers and men, 53 women and 93 children.

The names of the officers are:—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. Girvin, R.A.M.C., wife of O. L. Robinson and 2 children, R.A.M.C., Captains E. W. Montgomerie, Norfolks, and Mrs. B. H. Leatham York Regt., Hon. Capt. and Mrs P. J. Burke and 3 children, S. and T., wife of J. Lawrence and child, S. and T., Captain and Mrs. G. Phillips, A. C. D., Captains C. A. French, R. I. Regt., W. Swinhoe Phelan, Sherwoods, W. E. Gwyer, 10th Jaths, W. M. Lanyon, R. I. Rifles, and Mrs. H. S. J. Jefferies, 4th Worcester, Lieut. G. K. Meares, 1st Essex, Captain S. E. Norris, 2nd Kings, Major and Mrs, G. St. C. Thorne and child, R.A.M.C., Major and Mrs. B. Watts and child, R.A.M.C., Captains O'Brien Butler, R.A.M.C., J. J. Okeiffe, R.A.M.C., C. Ryles, R.A.M.C., Col. and Mrs. B. Butt, R.A.M.C., Lieut. G. O. T. Bagley, 3rd Mid. Regt., Captains C. F. Meares, R. I. Fus., Mrs. A. M. C. Hewat and child. R. Scots, Mrs. A. N. Pope and child, R. Fus., Nursing Sister E. J. Reid, Q.A.M.N.S., Lieut. V. H. Hardy, York and Lanc., 2nd Lieut. V. S. Morley, 2nd Dorset Regt., Lieut. J. F. Martyn, K. I. R., Capt. F. Latham, 2nd Leicester, Nursing Sister M. Stronghill, Q. A. M. N. S., Sub-Lieut. H. W. Thomas, R. I. M., Capt. H. Boyd Rochfort, 21st Lancers, Lieut. F. R. Grant, 122nd Infts., Lieut. C. G. Lawson, R. F. A., Nursing Sister O. Vernon, Q. A. M. N. S., Rev. Wingfield, Chaplain C. of E., Lieut. F. H. Scovil, R. G. A., Capt. Mrs. A. T. C. Bundle, K. S. L. I., Lieut. W. G. Fairbrother, Insp. A. S., Lieut. and Mrs. P. J. Veale, I. M. S., Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. F. Cadell and infant, R. A., wife of Capt. Gough and 3 children, 15th Sikhs, wife of Col. Mardall, 31st Lancers, wife of Capt. Cotton and child, I. S. M. D., Lieut. A. E. Goodwyn, Sherwoods, Lieut. Y. Angell, R. I. Fus., wife of W. G. Cockaday and 2 children, R.F.A., Lieut. M. A. Napier, Cheshires, Lieut. F. W. Parish, K. R. Rifles, Lieut. T. S. Jobson, 27th L. C., wife of W. O. Walker, I. M. S., Lieut. H. J. Flower, K. R. R., Lieut. F. Anderson, Seaforths, son of Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Wright, Sherwoods Lieut A. D. Gunn, 110th Maharattas, wife of Lt. C.T.M.Smith and infant, 87th Punjabis, wife of Lieut. A. Hipperby and inft. R. G. A., Lieut. G. V. Heriz Smith, and infant, 37th Punjabis, wife of Lieut. F. C. Bridger, R. Sussex, wife of Mr. W. W. Collins and infant. R. I. M., Captains H. E. Shortt, I.M.S., Capt. W. D. S. Brownrigg, Sherwoods, wife of H. T. Hinds and infant, 30th Infantry.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

During the week ending October 4, the total plague mortality stood at 1,614 against 2,256 cases. Bombay Presidency accounted for 1,172 deaths, Madras 31, Bihar and Orissa 46, the United Provinces 142, Punjab 34, Burma 40, Mysore 75, Hyderabad 48, Rajputana 5, and the N. W. Provinces 1.

BOMBAY'S PROGRESS.

PRINCIPAL REVIEW FOR PAST YEAR.

RATE OF INCREASE OF REVENUE.

The draft report prepared for the consideration of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation on the administration report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1912-13, has been presented to the Committee.

It shows that the year's transactions resulted in a surplus of Rs. 10,60,003 due principally to a rise in the annually growing revenue of the Municipality. Out of this surplus Rs.3,10,053 were utilised for further reduction of the balance of plague expenditure. Opening with a working cash balance of Rs. 36,69,352 the year closed with a balance of Rs. 46,29,577. Excluding from this balance Rs. 10,17,956 reserved for lapsed grants required to be renewed in 1913-14 Rs. 9,25,000, ear-marked for payment to the City Improvement Trust on 1st. May 1913 and Rs. 1,00,000 the minimum required to be reserved under the Municipal Act the real unhypothecated cash balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 25,86,621 against Rs. 19,48,057 for the preceding year showing an increase of Rs.6,38,564. From this balance advances to the extent of Rs. 16,59,130 were sanctioned for new works on capital account which might otherwise have been hung up pending negotiation with Government for a new loan There was also an enhancement of Rs. 23,83,0 5 in the balance in favour of the assets as against the liabilities which stood at Rs. 916,90,537 and Rs. 7,57,51,644 respectively. These results together with a reserve of Rs 12,41,800 and of Rs. 4,48,51,376 respectively in the taxing and borrowing powers of the Corporation assure the stability of the financial position of the Municipality.

RECORD INCOME.

The rate of taxation continued to be the same as in the preceding year. Nevertheless, there was a rise of Rs. 6,04,700 in the income for the year which totalled the record figure of Rs. 1,27,41,589 against Rs. 1,21,36,888 (exclusive of Rs. 4,88,901 on account of interest on sinking and other funds and Rs. 30,000 being the premia on the first instalment of Rs. 30 lakhs of the 55 lakhs loan) in the year previous. The original budget estimate of Rs. 1,20,00,500 was exceeded by Rs. 7,41,090, due as in the years past, to the expansion of the stable sources of revenue, the general tax, the halalkore tax and the water tax accounting for increases of Rs. 56,862, Rs. 35,832 and Rs. 1,19,949 respectively. Taking all the factors of expansion into consideration and eliminating all variable and unreliable sources of revenue, the Chief Accountant estimates the permanent expansion in the income of the Municipality at Rs. 3,51,000 against Rs. 3,30,000 in the preceding year.

Excluding Rs. 3,10,052 utilized towards writting off a portion of the unadjusted balance of plague expenditure advanced from loan funds, and also excluding the transactions relating to the investments of interest realized on sinking and other funds which were hitherto shown in the expenditure account although they did not really represent actual expenditure, the total expenditure, the total expenditure, for the year reached the record figure of Rs. 1,16,81,5-7, indicating an advance of Rs. 7,15,926 on the already very heavy outlay of Rs. 109,65,661 for the previous year. Making allowances for casual and non-recurring items, the Chief Accountant computes the permanent increase in expenditure at Rs. 2,33,000 against Rs. 1,87,000 for the past year:—Setting off this permanent increase in expenditure against the estimated expansion in revenue, the net permanent annual addition to the resources of the Municipality may be taken at Rs. 1,18,000 against Rs. 1,43,000 in the year previous.

THE CITY'S DEBT.

No loan was raised during the year, but capital expenditure to the extent of Rs. 30,68,109 was incurred on new works upto the close of the year and was met by advances to the extent of Rs. 12,60 838 out of surplus cash balance and of Rs. 18,07,271 out of surplus loan balances pending subsequent adjustment against loans proposed to be raised for the works. The amount paid during the year towards the reduction of debt was Rs. 1,18,830 which reduced the capital debt of the Corporation from Rs. 5,91,60,746 in the preceding year to Rs 5,90,41,916 in the year of report. Against this debt the total sinking fund investments aggregated Rs. 1,26,39,883, leaving a net debt liability of Rs. 4,64,02,032 against Rs. 4,76,24,608 in the preceding year

With an increase of 1,615 in the number of properties on the assessment book from 59,721 to 61,336, there was a rise in the number of properties assessed for the general tax from 50,424 in the year previous to 51,173 in the year of report. The year witnessed a further rise of over 14 lakhs in the rateable assessment of properties which amounted to Rs. 4,96,64,843 against Rs. 4,8?,55,536 in the year previous. Opening with a gross assessment of Rs. 5,44,96,9 5 the year closed with an assessment of Rs. 5,51,71,773 against Rs. 5,36,02,464.

Out of 64 sanctioned new works, as many as 37 were not commenced at all and 27 were in progress at the close of the year. Whilst recognizing the zeal with which some of these works have been proceeded with and making due allowance for the difficulties hampering big departments in carrying out works of various descriptions, the Standing Committe cannot help thinking that some system might be evolved whereby the delay that takes place at present in taking in hand works sanctioned by the Corporation could be avoided.

Streets and buildings.—3,618 buildings applications were received during the year against 3,404. 522 notices were issued for removal of unsafe buildings against 274 in the preceding year. Of these, 427 were complied with. In 44 cases the structures were removed by the Municipality and 51 cases were pending at the close of the year. 21 buildings or parts of buildings fell during the year against 11 in the year preceding. In 18 cases no injury was done and in the remaining 3 cases 10 persons were killed and 7 injured.

Ground measuring 258,29.4 square yards was added to the streets in the year of report against 8,838 square yards. This is about is treble the area that was added last year, and much larger than in any previous year, but the cost estimated is not so great, being Rs. 3,95,102 against Rs. 3,03,859, the estimated value of the land acquired during the previous year.

WORK ON THE STREETS.

The area of roads metalled during the year was 5,017,009 square feet against 5,079,394 square feet, and the total amount spent on repairs and maintenance was Rs. 4,88,0 7 against Rs. 4,69,897 the rates for full metalling and full patching working out at 10.56 pies and 7.07 pies per square foot, respectively, against 8.53 pies and 6.77 pies in the preceding year. This increase is due to a rise in the wages of workmen by 16 per cent. and to the provision of rubble stone bottoming and thickening the coat of metal on the main thoroughfares so as to withstand the wear and tear due to heavy motor vehicles.

Portions of Victoria Road, Mayo Road, Arthur Road and the private road leading from Arthur Road to Mahaluxmi Cutchra Siding, and Worli Road from its junction with Fergusson Road northwards were widened during the year. A considerable number of private streets were under action for improvement. The Committee note with satisfaction that considerable progress was made in providing new footpaths, and that roadside tree-planting received attention to the extent of 220 new trees.

Throughout the year the Fire Brigade was efficiently maintainted. There were 174 calls of which 12 were false alarms. The actual number of fires showed an increase of 38 compared with that for the previous year and an increase of 60 over the average of the preceding 10 years. Despite the increase in the number of fires, the total damage to property is estimated at Rs. 15,20,093, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,84,610 as compared with the amount for the preceding year.

The year witnessed a decline in the number of visitors at the Victoria Gardens which was 1,496,569 against 1,618,810 in the year previous. Victoria and Albert Museum was open to the public during 313 days of the year. The total number of visitors was 822,577 against 924,590 during 1911-12, giving a daily average of 2,628 against 2,635.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Health Department extensively reviewed by the Committee but, as all the information is contained in the report of the Health Officer only a passing reference is necessary. The Standing Committee said they have noticed that the most vigilant measures for the examination of outgoing passengers and the detention of the infected and the inspection and observation of immigrants fail to keep back infection from the city.

The Committee note with satisfaction that the Government of India have now started an "inquiry into the possibility of improving sanitary arrangements at centres where Hindu and Mahomedan pilgrims congregate for worship or for starting their journeys to holy places." The results of this inquiry will be awaited with keen interest

BAD FOOD DESTROYED.

The total receipts from markets and slaughter-houses amounted to Rs. 5,81,035 against Rs. 5,45,836, showing an advance of Rs. 35,198 on the previous year. The quantity of unwholesome food destroyed by the Department during the year was almost double that of the last year, being 264,757 lbs. against 134,441lbs., the quantity of fish destroyed alone being 207,021lbs. The quantity of contraband meat seized and destroyed was 6,726lbs. against 28,696lbs, in the previous year and 94,557lbs in 1910-11. This great reduction is due to continued supervision and the power given under the amended section 412 of the Municipal Act to the Police and Railway servants of seizing and destroying such flesh. A private milk market at Ali Umer Street was licensed for the first time during the year. This marks a beginning and bringing the sale of this important article of human consumption under the supervision it essentially needs.

The year under review witnessed the opening of 18 new schools: 8 Marathi, 5 Gujarati and 5 Urdu. Three of these were opened specially for the education of factory children, who are charged no fee and are supplied with slates, pens and exercise books. The Standing Committee trust that full advantage of these facilities will be taken by those concerned.

The number of municipal schools and of pupils attending them show an increase from 142 schools with 15,861 pupils to 160 schools with 16,746 pupils. The number of aided schools and of pupils attending them also rose from 126 schools with 13,621 pupils to 134 schools with 14,021 pupils.

Consideration of the report was deferred.

THE DASARA.

Yesterday ended the ten days' festivall called Dasaratri, which the Hindus throughout the country consider auspicious and observe with the greatest devotional ceremonies. The last day being the most important, the houses and shops belonging to the Hindus presented a very festive appearance. Large numbers of devotees of both sexes were seen in the afternoon going to the temples at Mambadevi and Madhav Baug with flowers and branches of the Apta tree to offer to the goddess Durga. The temples were brilliantly illuminated during the night and the customary ceremonies were proceeded with.

This festival is held on the 10th of Ashwin Suddh, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. The day is considered important in various ways. It was on this day that Durga or Devi, the wife of the god Siva, gained her victory over the buffalo headed demon, Mahishasur. It was on this day, too, that Rama marched against Rawan, the demon king of Lanka or Ceylon. It is also said that this day was selected by the Pandavas to march against their cousins for the bloody war described in the Mahabharata, after their long exile of fourteen years.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna laid the foundation stone of the new building of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya (Academy of Indian Music) in Sandhurst road yesterday morning. A large number of Indian ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Coronation Cinematograph Threatre to take part in the proceedings. Mr. Kalianrai Gulabrai Goda, the Honorary Secretary, opened the proceedings by giving a short history of the institution. It was first started at Lahore by Pandit Vishnu Digamber in 1901 and subsequently he opened branches in Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and other places. The Bombay branch was started in 1908, and during its five years' existence it had made such progress that rendered it necessary to have a home for itself in order to meet the increasing requirements of the institution. Pandit Vishnu Digamber, the Principal, then addressed the meeting and said the building would cost two lakhs of rupees. It will be a four-storied structure and will be used for imparting instruction in music and for holding concerts and, if possible, for a boarding school. The corner stone was then laid and Sir Chandravadra, addressing the meeting, said that the Pandit had done a great service to the cause of Indian music by preventing it from being lost to people of ill-repute, and by restoring it to its pristine position among the arts and sciences of the country. He wished it all success.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Maloja" with the outward mails of the 3rd instant passed Suez at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 9th idem.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN SHANGHAI.

ALLEGED MURDERS AND SUICICE.

One of the most sensational shooting affairs that has ever taken place in or near the Settlement occurred on Saturday night September 10th and during the early hours of Sunday morning. A Sikh policeman in the employ of the Municipal Council, a Sikh watchman, and a Mahommedan were shot dead, and before the series of tragedies was closed a peaceful portion of Paoshan was held up in a way reminiscent of the London outrage in Sydney Street.

The history of the tragedy is said to be as follows:—

On Saturday night Police Constable Varian Singh, No. 497, paraded at the Central Station for duty, and in the ordinary course of things was detailed off for duty at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. At 8 p. m. he was pursuing his duties, but some time later he was found to have left his post and the next that was heard of him was when he was reported to be holding up the Chapei Police and a crowd of civilians along the snake-like alleyway that joins the North Szechuen Road Extension to the Wooshung Road Extension.

In this thoroughfare, and near to the latter road, is a cotton mill, and it is to these premises that Varian Singh made his way. He arrived there shortly before 9 p. m. and entered into conversation with the watchman of the premises a Mohammedan named Fattu.

A young Sikh, whose name is given as Malla Singh, was on the premises and the sound of the rifle shot aroused him. He entered the room but before the youth could ask for an explanation it is alleged that the policeman reloaded his weapon and shot him through the heart.

THE SIEGE BEGINS.

By this time the thoroughfare was filling with people, and while someone went in search of the police, Varian Singh busied himself in barricading the door and strengthening the venetians. On receipt of the information that a Settlement police constable was in the district, the Chapei Police sent a detachment of officers to the scene and on arrival they at once walked up to the watchman's premises. They quickly beat a retreat, however, for they found themselves confronted with the muzzle of a carbine. A number of strategical moves were of no avail, for the carbine, which was directed from a window, commanded all approaches. For more than two hours the Chapei Police struggled with the problem, but to no purpose. One officer did endeavour to steal up to the window, but he had barely retreated before a bullet whizzed past him.

The crowd grew to large proportions, and shortly after midnight the Chapei Police sought the assistance of the Municipal authorities. Meanwhile the carbine was fired at any who sought to get within reach of the premises. A Chinese who was not aware of the danger walked up the courtyard in the most inquisitive manner and had a narrow escape. A bullet, well directed in spite of the darkness, passed close to his head.

Apparently the Municipal Police instructed Sergt. Steele, of North-Szechuen Road Extension Station, to deal with the matter, for that officer was quickly in attendance. He boldly walked up to the door, but was promptly fired upon. One of the bullets struck a door behind the officer and entered the wall some distance in the rear. Beating a hasty retreat the Sergeant kept out of the firing line until reinforcements arrived from Hongkew Station. These were headed by Sub-Inspector Reeves and Sgt. Mackenzie.

It was nearly one o'clock when these officers arrived with several foreign and native constables. The situation was reviewed, and it was soon seen how impossible it was for an approach to be made from the front. Sub-Inspector Reeves left the bulk of his men in front and reconnoitred at the rear of the premises. He burst his way through three doors and eventually reached a window within a few feet of that from which the policeman pointed his carbine. Reeves saw the weapon and was within reaching distance, but the man behind the carbine could easily sweep the place occupied by the Inspector who very properly retired to open his attack in another place. Reeves did essay an attempt to seize the carbine, but he was being carefully watched by the policeman. Without a second's hesitation the latter turned the muzzle right round at Reeves and his companions, but they managed to get out of harm's way and the bullet flew by.

By a more circuitous route Sub-Inspector Reeves with a small band of officers reached the room in which the Sikh policeman was using the carbine, and were just in time to witness the last act of the triple tragedy.

THE FINAL TRAGEDY.

In effecting their entry into the room they had to break down doors, and all manner of obstacles. Apparently the Sikh recognised that his defence was useless. He, however, waited until the very last, and it was until the Inspector was practically in the room that he fired the last bullet which ended his career. Reeves was an eye-witness of the incident; as soon as the Sikh saw him he placed the muzzle of the carbine in his own mouth and pressing the trigger blow out his brains. The police quickly entered the room where they were confronted with the corpses. A superficial examination showed that Fattu had been shot through the lower part of the head, and the boy, Malla Singh, had received a bullet in the heart.

VERDI'S CENTENARY.

ONE OF THE MASTER'S GREATEST WORKS.

At a time when most countries have celebrated or intend later to celebrate the centenary of Giuseppe Verdi's birth, which occurs this month it may not be amiss to describe what many consider the greatest "work" of his life and which has endeared him to his countrymen even more than his music. I allude, says a writer in the "Daily Mail," to his Home for Destitute Musicians of Italian nationality of over sixty-five years of age, which was inaugurated on December 31, 1899, in Milan, about a year previous to the composer's death.

This splendid institution was designed by the well-known architect Signor Boito, brother of the famous composer, and is the most imposing edifice on the Piazza di Michelangelo Buonarroti. Occupying a very large space, it includes two gardens, one for men and the other for women. On the right of the spacious hall is the apartment occupied by the director, while beyond are the rooms on the one side for the male and the other side for the female occupants, fifty of which are single rooms and twenty-five double. Beneath the ground floor are the kitchens, baths, etc. A handsome marble staircase leads to a large refectory, a drawing-room, and the concert hall.

Special attention has been paid to the decoration of the concert hall, round the walls of which are eight medallions of celebrated composers, chosen by Verdi to be placed there. They are Palestrina, Frescobaldi, Alessandro Scarlatti, Claudio Monteverde Pergolese, Benedetto, Marcello, Cimarosa and Rossini. It was a touching sight two or three years ago, when a concert was given by those capable still of playing or singing in aid of another institution in Milan for the old and infirm. The hall was crowded. Those of the home unable to take part sat in groups applauding the executants with the utmost fervour, while others were unable to suppress their tears at the thought of bygone days and triumphs.

A BASS OF 85.

Among the most remarkable singing was the execution of the difficult buffo air from Rossini's "Cenerentola" by the bass Varani (eighty-five years old) with astonishing brio; while a once famous prima donna, Signora de Bailou, seventy-two years of age, sang an air from Bellini's "Somnambula" and "Caro Nome" from "Rigoletto," calling forth over at that age the greatest enthusiasm. Perhaps the most touching episode of the evening occurred on the termination of the latter song, when a huge bouquet was presented to the artiste. It had been sent by those for whom she had once more come forward as in days of yore to assist by her talent.

A short while ago, to honour Verdi's centenary, another concert was organised in which twenty-two of the inmates of the home took part in a chorus form "Nabucco" accompained by an orchestra of amateurs. The ages of the singers together amounted to 1,593 years. Signora de Bailou again gave the aria from "Traviata".

In the crypt at the home repose the remains of the immortal composer and Giuseppina Strepponi, his second wife. There is also a most interesting museum, one section of which is entirely given up to the room where Verdi breathed his last at the Hotel Milan in the Lombard capital. They are arranged in precisely the same positions as they occupied at the time of the composer's death, and in a large glass case may be seen articles of apparel. In the other three rooms are souvenirs collected by Verdi through his long career, from his childhood days to the latest period of his life.

TAKING REVENGE ON THE SPINET

By the side of an Erard grand piano which he used when living at Genoa, and which likewise had served him when studying as a young man in Milan, is to be seen the famous spinet brought for him by his father at a great sacrifice (when the boy was little more than an infant) from a priest. On this instrument, dilapidated when it was purchased, the future famous composer managed to pick out the common chord of C. and the following day, trying to find the same combination and failing, in his rage and despair he seized a hammer and with all his childish strength punished the keyboard that has refused to give out sounds desired. So badly damaged was the poor old instrument that one stefano Cavaletti, an adept in such things, was called in to put the notes once more in order; and in faded ink on a piece of paper now yellow with years may be read the following. "I Stefano Cavaletti, have repaired and put in order this instrument, arranging likewise the pedals, all of which I have gladly done gratuitously, seeing the great disposition for music shown by Giuseppe Verdi. Anno Domini 1821.'

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA GROUNDNUT CROP.

Summary of the second forecast of the groundnut in Burma for the year 1913-14.

On an average of the five years ending 1911-12, the area under groundnut in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 16·0 per cent. of the total area under groundnut in British India.

Summary.—The area under groundnut in the seven principal groundnut-producing districts is now estimated at 200,737 acres. This is 1,298 acres less than the area reported in the first forecast, but is 7,025 acres in excess of the area actually cultivated in these districts last year. In districts which do not furnish forecasts the area probably aggregates about 2,500 acres. The standing crop is reported to be in good condition.

Socialists in Newcastle have protested against the members of the Parks Committee of the corporation using taxicabs for the annual survey of the parks.

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"A Wonderful Change."

A lady residing at Hayle, Cornwall, writes:—"Baby was very cross, slept little, and spent hours a day crying with flatulence. Several of my friends did not think she would live. I tried many foods, but the child seemed to be getting from bad to worse until my doctor recommended Albulactin. *I never should have believed there could be such a wonderful and immediate change in a baby.* After I gave her Albulactin, instead of waking up crying, she always woke with a smile and did not seem to know what pain was, and is now the best-tempered child ever known. She seems to spend her life sleeping and laughing. She has gained from half-a-pound to a pound a week, and is now heavier and several inches taller than the average child of her age. Everyone says of her: "What a lovely, happy, healthy baby.'"

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BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

MORE RAIN STILL NEEDED IN THE DECCAN.

The following general summary of season reports for the Bombay Presidency during the past week are published :—

Good rain during the week in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Savantwadi and Kolhapur; it was slight elsewhere except Sind, Gujarat, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Palanpur, Cutch, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. More rain is still needed in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. The standing crops were slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah, by insects in parts of Sukkur, the Upper Sind Frontier, Broach, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Kholapur, and by rats in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Rewa Kantha; they were withering for want of rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Kholhapur. Harvesting of kharif crops was going on except in the Karnatak. Preparation of lands for rabi cultivation continue in some places. Rabi sowing was in progress, but was retarded for want of rain in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Bijapur. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Drinking water-supply was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar. The public health was generally good. Prices show a tendency to fall in parts of the Deccan and the Karnatak and are rising in Sind. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency Proper as follows :—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	15 to 40
Gujarat	14 to 25
Konkan...	18 to 31
Deccan	8 to 45
Karnatak	29 to 49

Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 4th October were 459 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

The following Reports are for various districts :—

Karachi.—No rain during week; for season 13 inches 49 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 44 inches 8 cents at Jati, minimum 12 inches 23 cents at Manjhand. Standing crop damaged by rats in Mirpur Sakro, Ghorabari, Sujaval, Mirpur Batoro, Jati, Shahbandar and Manjhand talukas. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced in almost all talukas. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Price of rice 7, of bajri 12 1-2 and of jowari 13 seers per rupee. Price of grass and kadbi 40 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karachi 30 per cent. less than normal.

Sukkur.—No rain during week; for season 1 inch 49 cents at Sukkur, in the district maximum 5 inches 47 cents at Shikarpur, minimum 2 inches 13 cents at Rohri. River at Bukkur 5 feet 2-2-5 inches against 4 feet 4-4-5 inches on same date last year. Standing Crops slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Pano Akil taluka and by insects in parts of Garhi Yasin and Sukkur talukas. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced in Sukkur, Rohri, Pano Akil and Mirpur talukas. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 12, of bajri 14, of wheat 11 1-2 and of rice 6 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of green kadbi Rs. 0-6-0 per mound. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Sukkur 40 and of bajri 18 per cent, less than normal.

Larkana.—No rain during week; for season 2 inches 93 cents at Larkana, in the district maximum 9 inches 29 cents at Johi, minimum 72 cents at Miro Khan. Locusts appeared in parts of Sehwan and Dadu talukas and caused slight damage to crops in parts of Dadu taluka. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Irrigation of rabi crops nearly over. Sowing commenced in Labdaria, Kambar and Larkana talukas. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Price of jowari 13, of bajri 14 and of rice 9 seers per rupee. Price of green kadbi 4 maunds per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Larkhana 30 and of bajri 22 per cent less than normal.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week; for season 19 inches 38 cents at Hyderabad, in the district maximum 38 inches 52 cents at Badin, minimum 15 inches 63 cents at Hala. Rice crops slightly damaged by rats in parts of Badin taluka. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Hyderabad, Badin and Guni talukas. Prospects fair. Supply of fodder sufficient except in Badin taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 12, of bajri 13, of rice 6 and of wheat 7 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Hyderabad 27 and of bajri 19 per cent. less than normal.

Upper Sind Frontier.—No rain during week; for season 2 inches 92 cents at Jacobabad, in the district maximum 4 inches 99 cents at Kandkot, minimum 1 inch 24 cents at Kashmor. Jowari and sesamum crops slightly damaged by insects in parts of Thul taluka and by adverse winds in parts of Kandkot taluka. Harvesting of bajri and jowari commenced. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Sowing commenced in Kandkot, Kashmor and Shahdadpur talukas. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 15 and of bajri 16 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Jacobabad 25 and of bajri 20 per cent. less than normal.

Nawabshah.—No rain during week; for season 15 inches 46 cents at Nawabshah in the district maximum 15 inches 87 cents, at Sakrand, minimum 2 inches 8 cents at Kandiaro. Locusts appeared in parts of Moro, Kandiaro, Sakrand and Nasrat talukas and did slight damage to crops in parts of Nasrat and Kandiaro talukas. Standing crops in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting commenced except in parts of Sakrand taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Naushahro, Nasrat and Kandiaro talukas. Suply of fodder sufficient. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 16, of bajri 15, of wheat 11 and of rice 6 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi Rs. 15 per 100 bundles of 10 seers each. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Nawabshah 15 and of bajri 17 per cent. less than normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week maximum 44 cents at Akola, minimum 5 cents at Karjat; for season 20 inches 82 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 22 inches 3 cent at Akola, minimum 9 inches 40 cents at Nevasa. Rainfall partial but useful to germinated jowari crop. More rain still needed for jowari seedlings. Harvesting of bajri in progress. Standing crops withering in parts of Karjat and Jamkhed talukas. Insects appeared in parts of Rahuri, Nevasa and Kopergaon talukas and slightly damaged jowari seedlings and bajri crop. Sowing of jowari retarded in parts of Karjat and Shrigonda talukas and grass sufficient. Kadbi not available. Water supply sufficient except in parts of Shrigonda taluka where it is diminishing. Price of jowari 11 seers and of bajri 11 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Ahmednagar 45 per cent. less than normal.

Poona.—Rain during week 7 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 55 cents at Khed, minimum 3 cents at Maval; for season 22 inches 63 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 63 inches 22 cents at Mulshi, minimum 8 inches at Bhimthadi. Rainfall insufficient in the Western Division and in Purandhar taluka. More rain urgently needed in the Eastern Division and in Haveli taluka and Mulshi petha. Standing crops in good condition in the Western Division and in parts of Sirur and Purandhar talukas. Crops have completely withered in parts of Bhimtadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced in some places. Rabi sowing generally commenced. Fodder-supply adequate except in Dhond petha. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indapur taluka and Dhond petha. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 13 chataks and of bajri 10 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Poona 30 and of bajri 25 per cent, less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of labour generally well balanced. Rates of wages 4 to 6 annas for males and 2 to 4 annas for females. Condition of cultivators and labourers fair. Dole being distributed to 18 village servants and 64 decrepit persons.

Sholapur.—No rain during week; for season 11 inches 97 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 11 inches 60 cents at Barsi, minimum 4 inches 82 cents at Malsiras. Rain urgently needed. Rabi sowing in progress except in Sangola and Malsiras talukas where retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder-supply sufficient, but kadbi sold at high prices. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in Malsiras taluka. Water for irrigation deficient in Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 12 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi at Sholapur Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per 2,000 bundles. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Sholapur 35 per cent. less than normal. Dole being distributed to 272 village servants and 77 decrepit persons.

Satara.—Rain during week 11 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 66 cents at Wai, minimum 3 cents at Aundh; for season 26 inches 79 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 68 inches 72 cents at Javli, minimum 7 inches 86 cents at Phaltan. Rainfall beneficial. More rain urgently needed. Standing crops withered in parts of Man and Khatav talukas, Khandala petha and Phaltan State, and suffering for want of rain elsewhere. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Sowing of rabi crops commenced. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Man taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition expect in Man taluka where deteriorating. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate except in Man taluka where diminishing. Price of jowari 13 seers 6 chataks and of bajri 12 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Satara 14 and of bajri 8 per cent. less than normal.

Bijapur.—Rain during week maximum 72 cents at Bilgi, minimum 10 cents at Bagalkot; for season 12 inches 15 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 18 inches 49 cents at Muddebihal, minimum 6 inches 57 cents at Sindgi. More rain needed everywhere. Sowing of cotton nearly completed. Sowing of rabi jowari continues. Standing kharif crops and rabi seedlings slightly damaged by grass-hoppers except in parts of Indi, Hungund and Bijapur talukas. Fodder supply diminishing. Green grass available to a small extent. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking adequate. Water for irrigation running short. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 21, and of kadbi 75 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Bijapur 49 per cent. less than normal. Dole being distributed to 28 village servants.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 1 inch 84 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 3 inches 45 cents at Hukeri, minimum 45 cents at Athni; for season 36 inches 60 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 88 inches 27 cents at Chandgad, minimum 8 inches 15 cents at Parasgad. More rain needed in parts of Athni and Khanapur taluka. Standing crops suffering for want of rain in parts of Khanapur taluka hopelessly withered in parts of Athni taluka and improved by recent rain elsewhere. Garden crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in parts of Hukeri taluka. Rabi sowing continues except in hard black soil of Athni taluka. Prospect improve. Fodder-supply adequate except in parts of Athni taluka where it is limited. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain adequate. Price for jowari 11, of bajri 12, of wheat 8 1-4 and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Belgaum 39 and of bajri 29 per cent. less than normal.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 1 inch 18 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 4 inches 12 cents at Karajgi, minimum 10 cents at Ron; for season 17 inches 42 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 21 inches 57 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 6 inches 39 cents at Mundargi. Rainfall partial but beneficial. More rain needed. Rice crop improving owing to recent rain. Jowari crop flourishing. Sowing of cotton continues. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation running short in Kod and Hangal talukas and Savnur State. Price of rice at Dharwar 7 seers 14 chataks and of jowari 12 3-4 seers per rupee. Price of kadbi 100 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee at Dharwar 33 per cent. less than normal.

Kathiawar.—Rain during week maximum 4 inches 37 cents at Mendarda, minimum 2 cents at Sardargadh; for season 29 inches 55 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 66 inches 68 cents at Palitana minimum 13 inches at Kotda. More rain needed in Gohilvad. Standing crops flourishing. Irrigation of sugarcane continues in Halar and Gohilvad.

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.—Rain during week 47 cents at Kolhapur, in the Agency maximum 3 inches 94 cents at Shirhatti, minimum 10 cents at Modnimb; for season 25 inches 26 cents at Kolhapur, in the Agency maximum 168 inches 19 cents at Bavada. More rain urgently needed. Sowing of cotton and jowari continues and of wheat commenced. Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in Mudhol and withering in some places. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Cattle adequate. Price of jowari 10 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Kolhapur 39 per cent. less than normal.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

England for Canada on October 17, two days after the marriage of Prince Arthur and the Duchess of Fife, and he hopes to arrive in Canada about the 24th. The Duchess of Connaught is making such satisfactory convalescence that it is definitely hoped she will return to Ottawa with the Duke. Major Murray, Controller of the Duke's household, returned to London yesterday from Scotland, and the preparations for departure will now go steadily forward. The preparations for Prince Arthur of Connaught's marriage with the Duchess of Fife go on apace, but many details will not be finally settled until after the return of the Princess Royal to London. Meanwhile the Duchess of Connaught is at Bagshot, and the Duke has gone over to Ireland to stay with Colonel and Mrs. Jack Leslie at Glasslough, County Monaghan, one of the most beautiful places in Ulster, and well known from former visits to His Royal Highness, who with the Duchess has been on terms of close friendship with the Leslies for many years. Lord Brassey has left England for another voyage in the Sunbeam. He boarded the vessel at Devonport, and her destination is Bombay, a stay of some duration being made at Marseilles on the voyage.

HOBBLE SKIRT STILE.

Hobble skirts appear to interfere with the graceful climbing of stiles.

It was stated at a meeting of the Hockley (Essex) Parish Council that the stiles in that district are largely used and that women who wear the narrow skirts so fashionable now have great trouble in getting over them. The council debated the matter with becoming seriousness and ultimately decided to come to the aid of the fashionable dwellers of their district by inserting another step in the stiles and so making the climb less steep.

AIRSHIP TEAS.

The first airship tea party will shortly take place in Berlin. The host will be a wealthy young man, Dr. Ernst Feist-Wollheim, who is a member of a family which controls the German coal market. He has chartered the Zeppelin passenger airship Hansa, and will entertain twenty-four guests. The vessel will leave the Potedam "airship harbour" in the middle of the afternoon and tea will be served at five o'clock on the voyage home. Dr. Feist-Wollheim apparently intends giving a series of "airship teas" as the engraved invitations he has issued have the date filled in in ink. At the top they bear an illustration of the Hansa.

AT THE PLAY.

A really interesting drama has been provided for the autumn at Drury Lane. On Thursday evening of last week the old theatre was crowded from floor to roof by an audience thoroughly on the "qui vive" for the latest form of "thrill" provided by Mr. Cecil Raleigh and Mr. Henry Hamilton. The story is a truly exciting one, and three acts and sixteen scenes serve to carry the audience from the calm security of the Downs at Epsom to the deck of a battleship, and onward and upward to an airship, and then down again into the very sea itself, where one of the two heroines is rescued at dawn, after falling from mid-air to mid-ocean. There is plenty of variety in all this to inspire to imaginations of both sexes, all ages, and every condition of audience. There is no better stimulant for the persistent playgoer than a really strong melodrame that "grips," and that is what "Sealed Orders" does at Drury Lane Theatre. The story traces the downfall of a man named Le Page, who in the first act, which is supposed to occur in 1893, is seen as a clerk employed at the offices of diamond merchants named Hart and Son, in Hatton Garden. Le Page has been living beyond his means, and his employer discovers that he is racing and trying to borrow money to cover his losses. He is dismissed from his situation, and by an extraordinary circumstance becomes the witness, of an ingenious robbery of £21,000 worth of diamonds from the safe. Le Page in his despair at his dismissal, had intended to commit suicide and had prepared a poisoned drink for that purpose, but was disturbed before his lips had touched the glass. One of the thieves drinks from the poisoned cup, and dies then and there. The other man is arrested, and Le Page pockets all the diamonds and gets off scot free, and we see him next, twenty years after, with a grown-up daughter at the flower show at Chelsea. Le Page has changed his name, and is now called Fournal. He is in the pay of a foreign Power, and manages to bribe Lady Felicia Gaveston to steal a certain despatch that has been entrusted to her husband, Admiral Lord Hugh Gaveston, by the Government. It is "Sealed Orders," and concerns, it is hinted, the fate of an Empire. Felicia has lost thousands of pounds at cards. We see her in a magnificent "gambling hell" in Wilton Square, and it is because of her losses at this place that she agrees to forfeit her husband's honour and her own good name. Of course, a series of tremendous situations is built round the robbery of sealed orders from the Admiral's safe, the loss of which is discovered on the deck of H. M. S. "Valiant" during a brilliant ball, at which the tango is danced by a large and magnificently attired company. In the end Fournal is dropped to his doom from an airship by one of the thieves, who broke into the diamond merchants' offices, and who suffered twenty years' penal servitude for his crime, but was unable to discover the man who got away with the spoil.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

According to precedent, to-day's proceedings of the British Association conference were almost wholly devoted to addresses from the presidents of the twelve sections, most of which, as usual, concerned a modern history of the several branches of science. Miss Ethel Sargent, the first woman president of a section, followed the common example in her botanical address; but she prefaced it with a sort of challenge to the other sex for equality in scientific affairs.

She said: "Section K (Botany) has made a great innovation in choosing a woman for its president this year, and I will not refrain from thanking you in the name of my sex because I happen to be the woman chosen. And, though I must and do feel very keenly the honour you have done me as a botanist, yet that feeling is less prominent than gratitude for the generosity shown to all women in that choice. Speaking in their name, I may venture to say that the highest form of generosity is that which dares to do an act of justice in the face of custom and prejudice."

OPIUM CROP IN YUNNAN.

A GREAT HARVEST.

A Chaotung correspondent, writing on Aug. 13, says, a great harvest of opium was finally gathered in many districts of Kueichow and Yunnan. In some cases the poppy grew to six feet high, and the gatherers of the juice were quite hidden from the sight of passers-by. Spasmodic attempts were made to root up the crops by agents of the officials, but in many cases a payment of money secured immunity. Some of the officials are reported to have made great sums of money by their opium destroying campaign.

Unless there is a great change in the policy of some of these rulers of the people, another crop of opium will be sown this year. Large numbers of buyers came up from the neighbouring province of Szechuan and carried with them on their return great quantities of the drug.

We are officially informed that arrangements have been made by the London Post Office for sending parcels from England to the British Post Office Agencies at Tientsin, Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai by the Siberian route. The new service will begin on October 1 next. The postage charged in the United Kingdom on parcels via Siberia for the four British Agencies referred to will be 6 for any weight up to 11 lbs. The parcels for Shanghai will be transmitted via Vlodivostok for the other three Agencies the route will be via Changchun. Only parcels addressed to Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei will be accepted in the United Kingdom for transmission to the Agencies at those places via Siberia, and no parcel for destinations outside the delivery area of each Agency will be admissible by this service.

The transmission of parcels via Siberia will be slower than that of letters, and it is not yet known here how long parcels will be in transit.—"N. C. Herald."

LADIES' CORNER.

TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

There used to be a hymn or a moral poem which adjured us above all things to take the moment earnestly. We were not to harass ourselves with fears or hopes of the morrow, but to be terrifically serious over the present task. Whether this is really the precept of a lofty morality or an inspiring religion we need not pause to debate. For nobody nowadays acts up to it. We all live with one or both eyes on a distant future. These reflections writes a Home correspondent are prompted by the horror of one who just returned from her holiday, was confronted by the neighbouring stationer with designs of Christmas cards. In the old days of our mothers they took Christmas seriously enough. Perhaps you still remember with awe the solemnity of the family festivities. But they did not begin preparing for Christmas in the first week of September. We make all our engagements far ahead. We have half a year mapped out in front of us, and to deviate from the chart means an infinite amount of wriggling and agony. Whether it be duty or pleasure, we have it all planned in detail and black and white ages before our mothers would have begun to think about it.

LIFE MORE TIRESOME

It is obvious that all this makes life much more tiresome. You have to live so much forethought to the planning of your quite ordinary humdrum affairs trifles acquire a preposterous importance. We worry more over the loss of half an hour than an earlier generation over half a week. We are as much agitated over the clashing of two insignificant engagements as our mothers would have been if a family funeral had insisted on fixing itself for the day of their weddings. We consider our trifling bits of business as heavy with the weight of the world's fortune, and if we have to lose one of our contemplated pieces of pleasure we will not be comforted because they are not. Yet there are strenuous creatures who complain that our generation is not earnest enough for them. What would they have? If a prodigal expenditure of vital energy on anything and everything means earnestness, never surely was there a year so earnest as A.D. 1913. But you may suspect a certain flavour of truth in the charge of frivolity. We have let ourselves so much impressed by the modern doctrines of hustle and push that we sometimes let ourselves fancy hustling in itself a virtue. What you may be hustling for does not matter, the great thing is to hustle. What it may be that consumes your energy, your forethought, your brains, is of no importance. So long as you keep them consumed in a noisy flaring conflagration, you will be regarded as a fine and noble creature. Our mothers and our grandmothers could not see that at all. They were rather inclined to worship the great virtue of sitting still. Of course that also had it abuse. People used to think a woman adorable merely because she sat very still. The practice was regarded as an end in itself, the noblest task of femininity instead of merely a means to something else. Just as we make idols of hustle and bustle. But there was sound sense at the back of the sitting-still creed. A certain amount of repose is necessary in order to distinguish the things which are worth hustling for from those which are not.

KIND ACTIONS.

"I once knew a man who pledged himself to do a kind action every day of his life. He became a terror to his friend." So we are informed by some students of human nature, and we may agree with him so far as to admit that the people who are always wanting to be beneficent to us are a great bore. In the daily round we do not, most of us, want little tips in the shape of kind actions. We had much rather take no more than we give. As a general rule the trying people who are always exuding kind action must be convicted of stupidity or pel fishness. One half of them like to purr over all the good works they have done, the other half are so obtuse that they cannot see the foolish impertinence of forcing their aid on people who would be much happier without it. But kindness is another matter. Real kindness of heart does not want to be always parading itself in some particular definite action. Often it is rather shy of such things. It is a quality of the mind; the spirit of the soul if you like, and it reveals itself in life as a whole rather than a string of fussy little deeds. Anybody can do a kind action. To be kind requires sympathy for others and gentleness to their faults and comprehension of their dim, vague virtues

One of the members of the Freshwater Bay (Isle of Wight) Council strongly protested against a proposal to charge visitors for erecting bathing tents on the beach. I

BRIDE'S [illegible]

An amusing exp[illegible] Lancaster Police Court w[illegible] Warnford Foster, heir to the [illegible] estates, was charged with drivin[illegible] cycle at an excessive speed. The [illegible] speed was from forty to fifty miles an ho[illegible] The Defendant said he was trying to overtake his sister, who had been married that day, to give her the keys of her trunks, which had been inadvertently left behind, which she and the bridegroom started on their honeymoon. A fine of 10s. and costs was imposed.

DIVORCE BUSINESS BAD.

Since the passage of the new Nevada divorce law, which dealt a heavy blow to the divorce mills of Reno, the passenger traffic of the two Transcontinental railroads doing business with Reno direct has dropped 40 per cent. Under the old laws a Nevada divorce could be procured after a residence of ninety days, and at that time the passenger business on account of Reno was heavy. Since the law was amended so that residence of one year is required the divorce colony has dwindled to almost nothing.

THE SILENT BURGLAR.

Lady Beatrix Willkinson writes to the "Press" from Langenschwalbach to describe the loss of her jewels, reported on September 1, she says:—During the night of August 18 a burglar entered the window of my bedroom, the se[illegible] story, and took the jewels from the table [illegible] my bed without disturbing me. I [illegible] in a villa. The police took the matter [illegible], but found nothing except the finger-marks and foot-marks on the balony of my room and the room below, showing how the man got in. All the doors were locked from inside.

WILD KANGAROOS IN ENGLAND.

The "Times" in the course of an article mentions that there are believed to be wild or feral kangaroos in England, and that within thirty-five miles of London; for at intervals there are reports of kangaroos being put up in coverts into which some are known to have escaped a dozen years or so ago from Tring. Inquiries made show that while for many years the Hon. Walter Rothschild has kept kangaroos at Tring Park, the numbers have dwindled, and now only about twenty remain. About twelve years ago several escaped, and occasionally at intervals these were found in coverts during hunting. This was only for a short time, however, and no one in Tring or district has seen or heard of any in a wild state for years.

WHISKY IN A BARREL OF TAR.

The miners at the Porcupine Gold Field, Ontario, have had a big disappointment, two ten-gallon kegs of whisky having been confiscated by the police. The kegs were embedded one in a barrel of tar weighing 300lb., the other in a 500lb. barrel of cement, which had set solid round the keg. Two policemen who had noticed the barrels being unloaded wondered at the curious noise they made and got to work investigating. And now Porcupine is more thirsty than ever.

FLIGHT IN BLAZING BIPLANE.

A Japanese airman, Lieutenant Takeda, was descending after a flight in a Maurice biplane at the aerodrome at Tokorozawa, when an explosion took place. His machine caught fire and was soon ablaze, but he landed safely. He was burned, but not seriously. The machine was destroyed.

LOVER AT A GRAVE.

Possessed by an unconquerable desire to look once more on the face of a girl whose hand he had sought in vain and who had since died, a young man at Versailles dug open her grave at night and uncovered the coffin. He was arrested on a charge of desecration.

BURGLARS' CHAMPAGNE ORGY.

A burglary of extraordinary violence was found to have been committed at the house of a Paris civil engineer on his return from the seaside. Every window had been smashed. The wine cellar had been ransacked to furnish champagne for an orgy, of which the traces filled the dining-room. The safe had been blown into four pieces with a dynamite cartridge, and its contents, which, however, were only £16, stolen.

MRS. LANGTRY ON THE SCREEN.

Mrs. Langtry on the screen is the latest cinematograph achievement. A film entitled "His Neighbour's Wife," in which Lady De Bathe is the heroine, is now being shown in London after a preliminary canter in the provinces. The picture is an American production of no particular merit, although Mrs. Langtry looks very well and gives an interesting and entirely characteristic performance.

"SHINE, SIR?"

A curious spectacle was seen at the corner of Horse and Dolphin-yard and Shaftesbury avenue. A tailor's assistant had brought a pair of dummy "tailor's legs" into the street, and the boots were being carefully polished by a boot-black before being returned to the shop.

GREAT BALLS AND PAGEANTS.

Fashionable London evidently is not yet tired of those great balls and pageants that have followed quickly upon each other's heels at the Royal Albert Hall and elsewhere. Another of these is now projected to take place shortly after Christmas, of which Lady Muriel Paget is the moving spirit. An entirely novel scheme of decoration for the Albert Hall is to be arranged.

"SHOULD LAWYERS LIE?"

"Should lawyers lie?" was the subject of a debate at the annual congress of the German Barristers' Association at Breslau when a resolution was accepted that "it is inadmissible to set up deliberately untruthful contentions or to deny truthful contentions." Herr Kofka, of Berlin, declared that circumstances arose in every lawyer's practise in which it was necessary "in the interests of higher justice" to deny the truth. Herr Seeligsohn, of Berlin, said it was the common duty of a lawyer to suppress truths injurious to his client.

MR. ASQUITH "STRUCK OFF."

Mr. Asquith, whose name had been included in the overseers' list as occupier of a riverside house at Sutton Courtney, Berkshire, was objected to by the Conservatives at Abingdon Revision Court on the ground that Mrs. Asquith owned the property. The claim was not persisted in, Mr. Asquith having written: "I apprehend I have no right to vote." The Prime Minister's name was "struck off."

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STAGE NOTES.

MR. HENRY ARTHUR JONES'S NEW PLAY.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's ingenuity in beating out a comedy subject very thin is, when he is at his best, as artistically attractive as his studious avoidance of everything except the banal and the ordinary in character and conversation in illustrating his theme—and, indeed in the choice of it. In both of these qualities he was at his most typical in his new play at the Playhouse. His theme and his characters and his conversation were even something lower than the banal and the ordinary. They were downright mean. But his restraint in keeping the play in the key in which he had conceived it and his skill in elaborating the variations on his slender material made the whole thing a high technical accomplishment. No doubt the meanness of the subject and the thinness of the treatment were not well calculated to bring the play a great popular success, and the audience was only mildly enthusiastic. No doubt, also, Mr. Jones's attitude of mind, which often suggest the newly emancipated Nonconformist conscience turning and rending itself, is wanting in charity and charm. But to the spectator who is prepared for the less facile pleasures of theatrical art there was much in its rounded completeness to enjoy. Above all, there was Miss Marie Tempest's acting. With every new performance she becomes a finer and more finished artist. And even if the distinction and coquetish "brio" with which she wears her clothes were not a delight to the eye, her high spirit, her femine assurance, her triumphant power of giving point to the simplest retort by voice and eye and gesture, would be a continual joy.

BATTLE OF SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT.

The subject of "Mary Goes First" is the battle of social advancement. The atmosphere is "provincial" and the ambitions are petty. Sir Thomas Dodsworth has been knighted, and a dinner is being given in honour of him and his wife. Little Mrs. Whichello (why such an odd name?) determines to put the lady's nose out of joint. We are reminded, by the way, of an earlier work of the author, "The Princess's Nose"; but it is part of the interest of Mr. Jones as an author, and part of his limitation, that he is always rewriting the same play. Mr. Whichello succeeds in getting herself taken into dinner in the place of honour instead of the guest of the evening, and in the moment of a triumph she makes a remark about the very blatant coiffure of the other lady, which is afterwards made the subject of an action for slander. The rest of the play shows her successful struggle to escape the consequences of what she has said, and her tireless manœuvers to secure for herself the position and precedence of a baronet's wife. She wins by cajoling her husband and her solicitor and one of the party Whips, and finally the offended lady herself, who by the end of the play becomes a very tearfully meek and defeated person indeed. There is some good acting in the performance besides that of Miss Tempest. Mr. Charles V. France is very real as the easy-going and feeble-willed husband, and Mr. Graham Brown very finished as the temporising solicitor. As the insulted Lady Dodsworth Miss Hawley Clifford, an actress new to London, gives a very clever performance, an excellent piece of character acting.

THE FUGITIVE.

Mr. Galsworthy's play "The Fugitive," given at the Court Theatre tells once more the tragic story of beauty and poverty in alliance. George Dedmond's wife Clare, is beautiful. She is also the penniless daughter of a large-family'd country rector. Nor has she been taught any way of making an income of her own. And towards the end of the first year of her marriage the society of her husband has begun to be tedious. At the end of the fifth it has become horrible and intolerable. It is not that he is a bad fellow. He does not drink or racket about. He is perfectly "faithful" to her. But everything he says and does, his general point of view, and, above all, his affectionateness, jar on her. She can kiss her brother: she cannot kiss her husband. His touch on her arm makes her shiver. She hates herself for it, but cannot overcome it. And at last she decides to be "free," to be "able to breathe." A struggling writer, one Kenneth Malise, whom she and her husband have met in Italy, encourages her in this fight against the conventions and sanctions that would keep her tied to a man she has ceased to love. And, in the end, she flies from her home.

THE DILEMMA.

But what can she do? At first there is no thought of her throwing in her lot with Malise. She gets work as a shop-girl, and finds life hard, ill-paid, sprinkled with insult. After some months she goes to Malise's rooms and remains there, and the date for the hearing of Mr. Dedmond's action in divorce is fixed. When, however, the owners of the journal from which the young writer gets the bulk of his income hear that he is to figure publicly as a correspondent, they dismiss him; and Clare feels that she has brought this upon him. She has also come to realise that, though he is chivalrous, and is quite prepared to fight and starve and, if necessary, die for her, he does not *love her*. So from him, too, she flies. And, after six months of disaster, we get our last glimpse of her—beautiful, welldressed, taking her seat alone at a table for two in a certain type of restaurant on Derby night, waiting for someone to take the other seat. . . . A young man comes. He is a young nobleman. He introduces himself, and orders supper. The conversation is difficult. She is making "her beginning." He tells her, in an embarrassed way, that she will be "a success." Then he leaves her for a moment, while he goes to talk to some friends. Another man of a grosser type, has observed her. He drifts to her table, and, after eyeing her well over, tells her to be there at 11-30 the next night, for him. Then he strolls off. She stares into the future. A loud laugh from behind a screen sends a shudder through her. She draws a little phial from her cloak, empties it into a glass, and drinks; and when the young nobleman returns, she is dead. "La commedia e finita."

How came Clare to make such a ghastly hash of her life? Social convention, of course, was her enemy throughout. That goes without saying. But, beyond all that, there was her own nature. Her friend, Dorothy Fullarton, had warned her, in the first act, against "boiling." "You won't be able to face life" she had said. You are too fine, yet not fine enough. And weeks afterwards, when the clouds were darkening around her, Clare recalled the saying. It was true. I could not be a saint; and I could not be a soulless doll. She lacked the courage both heaven and for hell. Another cause lay in the character of the man Malise, on whom she had grown to learn. Here Mr. Galsworthy has indeed delineated a strange figure, quixotic romantic, chivalrous, but surely a little too unpractical even for such a romanticist.

A GOOD PLAY.

In spite of some [illegible] and there a trifl[illegible] play is incom[illegible] in London this [illegible] beautifully acte[illegible] Clare, in part[illegible]ar, is a[illegible] should miss. All that [illegible] into the character spri[illegible] life: the refinemen[illegible]ess, the moments of cruel[illegible]swift-following moments of ref[illegible]-reckless honesty—"I will not tak[illegible]uless I can also give" is a phrase often on her lips—the essential purity, all these Miss Rooke shows in a performance as rich in feeling as in art.

THE KING TO VISIT THE COLISEUM.

The King and Queen with other members of the Royal Family will be present at the "Good Samaritan" performance at the Coliseum to-morrow (Saturday) which is being organised by the Earl of Lonsdale and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in aid of the funds of Charing Cross Hospital and the French Hospital in London. New royal boxes have been erected on the right hand side of the auditorium, next to the stage. The programme will be an attrative one. It will open with the speaking by Miss Ellen Terry of a few words written by the editor of "Punch." Then there will be a tabloid revue, in which famous Parisian artists will appear, Mr. Robert Hale will sing his hunting song, "Ten little nigger boys" will be the vehicle for fun provided by Messrs. Fred Emney, Will Evans, George Formby, George Graves, Neil Kenyon, Alfred Lester, George Mozart, George Robey, Mark Sheridan, and Huntley Wright, and Mr. W. C. Fields, Mme. Yvette Guilbert, Messrs. Green and Wood, Mr. Harry Tate, Mr. Harry Fragson, and Mlle. Lydia Kyasht will appear. Mr. G. P. Huntley will buy a gun from Mr. Harry Grattan. Mme. Kirkby Lunn will sing, and Messrs. Billy Merson and J. A. Watts will give their skit on a Russian ballet. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and her company will play Act II, of Racine's "Phedre," and this will be followed by a musical sketch in which the Misses Constance Drever, Ruth Vincent, Florence Smithson, and Eilaline Terriss, and Messrs. Joseph Coyne, W. H. Berry, George Grossmith, and C. H. Workman will appear. Sir Henry J. Wood will conduct the "Marseillaise," and then Mr. Ivor Foster will sing the National Anthem.

SIR HERBERT TREE AND MR. DANA.

Sir Herbert Tree has been adamant in his determination not to be drawn into any discussion of Dyce Duckworth's letter alleging irreverence in the staging of the Bjblical romance of "Joseph and His Brethren," yet he doubtless did not forget that Mr. Louis Parker had a strong card up his sleeve in the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The actor-manager, with his usual astuteness, referred all the reporters to his faithful guardian and manager, Mr. Henry Dana, who was most courtously vague. They now tell the story of the member of one of the Tree companies who got religion suddenly, and who rushed up to his chief and exclaimed: "I can save you, Sir Herbert, save you!" "Yes," came the dreamy reply, "yes, but I am very busy now; go and see Dana."

A PANTOMIME TO BE REPEATED.

Mr. Arthur Collins has the very best of reasons for reproducing his last year's Christmas pantomime, "Beauty and the Beast," this coming Boxing Day. "Thousands of people no able to book seats were disappointed last winter," he says, "and everybody has insisted that it was one of the best spectacles I ever produced, so I feel that I am conceding to the general desire of the public for a second edition. There will be, of course, new dresses and new songs and new furbishings generally, but otherwise there will be no recognisable alterations. I shall not make it a practice, although there is an excellent example for that sort of thing in Peter Pan."

PIRATES NEAR SHANGHAI.

LAUNCH TRAIN ATTACKED.

The launch Li Shin, drawing a train of passenger boats, was attacked by river pirates in the Wukaou creek on Friday night. The robbers got clean away with money and goods to the value of £24,150. The launch, which is owned by the compradore of Messrs. Racine, Ackermann & Co., left the Soochow Creek at noon on the 5th instant bound for Huchow, at the south end of the Tahu lake, and the train was well loaded with passengers and merchandise.

Upon reaching the Wukaou creek a number of boats filled with men numbering between sixty and seventy appeared suddenly, surrounded the train, and opened fire. Some of the passengers were wounded. Two of the pirates armed with revolvers boarded the lauch and ordered the engineer to stop the engines. The order had to be obeyed. The other men then crowded on to the train and while some kept a watchful eye on the passengers and crew, their companions proceeded to overhaul the train, examining luggage and searching the passengers, and taking over jewellery, clothes, and everything else of value.

The loot was loaded into the pirates' boats, and they moved off along the creek. The train was turned back for Shanghai and arrived about noon on Saturday. The wounded passengers were conveyed to St. Luke's hospital, and the robbery was reported to the authorities. Later in the afternoon another launch was engaged to take the train to Huchow. The Li Shin had suffered a good deal of damage, woodwork and windows having been smashed by the rifle fire. It is quite probable that the attack was the work of vagabond ex-soldiers turned off from Shanghai.

A "COME OVER HERE" WEDDING.

Two members of the company now appearing in "Come Over Here" at the London Opera House were married quietly in mail week at the Bloombsbury Registry Office—Miss Alice May, who plays the part of the Bluebottle in the Spider's Web scene, and Mr. Clayton Robbins, who plays the Waiter in the first act and a part in the Sextette in the summun scene in the second act. Mr. Robbins is a graduate of Princetown University U. S. A., who has sung at many concerts in America, but the present is his first theatrical engagement; and Miss May is a young English dancer. The parties first met during the rehearsals of "Come Over Here" at the London opera House in April last.

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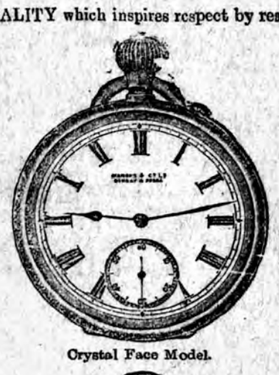

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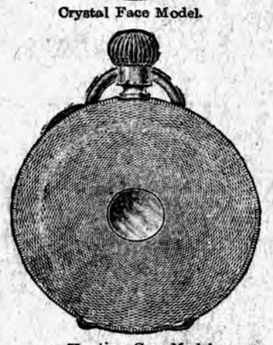

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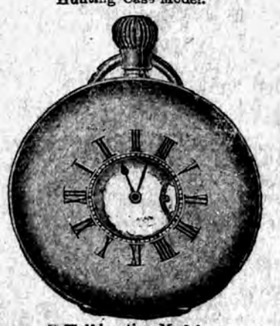

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a nail into it), it faste
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was under different
and for one year of th
I only went out in a bath chair. Not only duri
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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

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